

## Five African states back Nkomo group in Rhodesia

The Rhodesian Patriotic Front, headed by Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, has received the backing of the five African "front line" states. Their declaration of support at the end of a two-day summit meeting in Lusaka, will almost certainly make more difficult the task of Mr Ivor Richard, chairman of the Geneva conference on Rhodesia.

## Declaration a setback for Mr Richard

From Nicholas Ashford  
Lusaka, Jan 9  
Leaders of the five African front line states meeting here today declared their full and unequivocal support for the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, the coalition formed by Mr Robert Mugabe's faction of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation (Zanu), which controls the guerrilla forces in Rhodesia, and Mr Joshua Nkomo, Zimbabwe African People's Union (Zapu).

In so doing they appear to have written off the other two nationalistic groups headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, which were also present at the Geneva statement of principles on Rhodesia.

Today's declaration at the end of a two-day summit meeting is almost certain to make more difficult the task of Mr Richard, chairman of the Geneva conference who is due to leave Nairobi tomorrow for Lusaka and who is seeking ways of reactivating the settlement talks.

The Patriotic Front has adopted the most militant and uncompromising stand of all the delegations at Geneva and it is hard to see Mr Ian Smith, Rhodesian Prime Minister, coming to terms with its proposals for an interim government.

Mr Richard is due to have talks in Lusaka tomorrow with Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo, before flying to South Africa for a second meeting with the Prime Minister, or later this week. Tomorrow's meeting is likely to be crucial to the success or failure of Mr Richard's mission.

President Nyerere of Tanzania, who chaired the weekend meeting, made it clear at a press conference this afternoon that the "front line" states could support fully the stance adopted by the Patriotic Front.

However, on the all-important question of law and order and defence, the Front has made it clear that these must be in African hands.

Muzorewa rejection, page 4  
Leading article, page 13

## Labour MPs likely to abstain on vote to cut defence budget by £300m

George Clark  
Official Correspondent  
Mr Reg Prentice, former Minister for Overseas Development, who resigned from the Government and Mr Alan Lee Williams, MP for Havering, Ilford, and chairman of the Labour Party's defence group, are among Labour backbenchers who may not vote for the Government in the Commons on Wednesday when the opposition challenges the decision to reduce the defence budget by £300m in the next two years.

Mr Prentice, who said in his recent resignation speech that the Government was wrong to oppose the cuts, indicated yesterday that his inclination was to abstain, but he would see if the debate went on.

Defence could reasonably be

expected to make a contribution to the reduction in public spending only if the effects of the cuts on the ability of the Forces to meet commitments was carefully examined in detail, and he was not convinced that that had happened.

Mr John Mackintosh, Labour MP for Berwick and East Lothian, has already said in a letter to *The Times* that he will be unable to support the Government unless a clear account is given of the objections to the cuts made by the Chiefs of Staff in their unparliamented meeting with the Prime Minister four days before Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced his latest economic package.

Mr Brian Walden, Labour MP for Birmingham, Ladywood, continued on page 2, col 1

Secretary of State for Defence: he wants ministers to explain their reasons for overriding the grave warnings from the Chiefs of Staff about the potential damage the cuts could do to the security of Britain and the West.

He argues that there is no other important legislature in the Western world where members would be asked to vote on a vital question without knowledge of what the defence chiefs had said.

He rejects the suggestion that state security is at risk if the information is given: the case could be given in broad terms covering Britain's capacity to meet its essential defence needs and treaty obligations.

Mr Mackintosh has said that he is not prepared to accept assurances from Mr Mulley.

## Divisions over workers on company boards

Divisions among members of Lord Bullock's committee of inquiry into industrial democracy, and vehement opposition expressed by industrial leaders, may force the Government to oppose enabling legislation for a more flexible approach to worker directors of British industry. That means rejecting the majority view of the committee, and minority reports by the committee, to be published this month, dictate the scope of the debate.

"Slippery slope", page 3  
Maurice Corrigan, page 15

## Unions considering next pay phase

Central among ideas held by trade union leaders as they prepare to examine the choice for future wage negotiations is a "planned return" to free collective bargaining. The current pay policy expires in July. The TUC economic committee is to examine a paper recommending continuation of the social contract

Page 2

Mr Mondale's tour  
Mr Walter Mondale, Vice-President-elect of the United States, will visit London, Brussels, Paris, Bonn and Tokyo in two weeks' time, shortly after his inauguration in Washington. Acting as Mr Jimmy Carter's personal emissary, he will hold discussions about the date and venue of the next economic summit of Western leaders

Page 4

## Hunt survives crash

James Hunt, of Britain, the world motor racing champion, escaped unharmed after his car, which was in the lead, crashed on the thirty-lap of the Argentine Grand Prix. The first race of the season, it was won by Jody Scheckter, of South Africa

Page 6

## Lord Avon flown home from US seriously ill

By Robert Parker

Lord Avon, the former Prime Minister, was seriously ill at his country home in Wiltshire yesterday evening after being flown from the United States with his wife in an RAF VC 10 aircraft.

He was seen by two doctors at his home, Manor House, Alvediston, near Salisbury, Wiltshire, after arriving there from RAF Lyneham. At 4.30 pm his private secretary, on behalf of the doctors, issued the following statement:

"Lord Avon's health has deteriorated rapidly in recent days due to progressing liver failure. Therefore, in conformity with his wishes, it was decided to bring him back to England. He is being cared for at his home in Wiltshire."

The secretary said she was unable to give any further information.

Dr Richard Bayliss, one of the two doctors, said that Lord Avon, who is 79, was still conscious and "very happy to be back home". The other doctor with Lord Avon is Dr Christopher Brown.

Lord and Lady Avon had been in Florida on holiday. On Saturday the Prime Minister received a telephone call from the Avon family, and he then arranged for the RAF to bring Lord Avon home.

A statement from 10 Downing Street said: "Lord Avon was taken ill in Florida. His family called the Prime Minister and Mr Callaghan called the RAF and ordered them to bring him home." The decision to send an RAF aircraft was taken mainly because of Lord Avon's serious condition, although a baggage handlers' strike at Heathrow Airport had in any case caused the cancellation of yesterday's scheduled flight from Miami to London.

The VC 10 aircraft, which had a medical team on board, arrived after an eight-hour flight at RAF Lyneham at 10.11 am. Lord Avon was transferred to an ambulance and driven under police escort to his home 47 miles away. The journey took two hours. Following his ambulance was another believed to be carrying members of the medical team.

During the journey across Salisbury Plain and along country roads, the vehicles slowed to a crawl on rough surfaces and around sharp bends.

As Lord Avon was carried on a stretcher from the ambulance into his house in heavy rain, nurses and medical attendants stood by.

Lord Avon was, as Sir Anthony Eden, Prime Minister from April, 1955, to January, 1957, a political which included the Suez crisis. He also served as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for a total of 14 years. His arrival back in Britain yesterday was 20 years to the day after his resignation as Prime Minister on health grounds.

In 1957 he had a serious operation for a bile duct obstruction. His health has been poor for some time. He had told his family that if his life became in danger he wanted to return to Britain.

The main cause for Mr Maguire's threatened action appears to have been an incident in Albany on January 4 involving a prison officer and Sean Campbell, an IRA prisoner serving 10 years for conspiracy to cause explosions.

He was one of six republicans in the jail who had been placed in solitary confinement after another violent incident last September.

Yesterday Sergeant Martin Walsh, a bomb disposal expert, was killed as he attempted to neutralise a 100lb bomb, which was planted by the Provisional IRA, at a remote grocery store in Mr Maguire's large and rambling constituency.

Sergeant Walsh, a married man aged 28 from Hereford, was the sixteenth member of the Army's bomb disposal team to lose his life in Ulster and the first to be killed since July, 1975. The bomb had been carried into the store on Saturday night.

Farmer released: A farmer who was kidnapped at gunpoint from his home at Hamilton, co Down, was released unharmed last night after a television appeal by the police. He was driven to a spot near his home and walked back to safety.

Continued on page 2, col 1

## Signs of police state as censorship is clamped on Lebanon

From Robert Fisk  
Nicosia, Jan 9

Less than three months after the end of its terrible civil war, Lebanon, once the freest and most liberal country in the Arab world, is taking on the appearance of a police state.

Every newspaper and magazine is heavily censored and the population lives largely in ignorance of the shootings and killings that are still going on in their country.

Left-wing politicians and their supporters say privately that they fear the authorities may soon imprison any political opposition. The public voice of the Palestinians, which for more than a quarter of a century has been heard freely in Beirut, has been

effectively and totally silenced by the Government within the last three days.

At least one street execution by Syrians has been reported in the Lebanese capital, while only yesterday more than 100 Lebanese soldiers, enraged at the kidnap and murder of three leading Muslims, staged a mutiny in a barracks in west Beirut.

The watch kept by police on foreigners has now reached such proportions that Lebanon's national airline, Middle East Airlines, was last week told to display false boarding cards to police agents so that travellers in the departure lounge of Beirut International airport could be scrutinized.

Censorship is both strict and highly partial. In order not to contravene Lebanese law, this report—the material for which was gathered in Beirut since the imposition of censorship—has been filed from the Cypriot capital of Nicosia, the nearest city to Beirut with a free press.

In Lebanon itself, the authorities now make no secret of their hope that Western

press representatives will leave the country and they are now running what amounts to a campaign to persuade foreign journalists to depart.

Whether the Lebanese Government is fully aware of the conditions which prevail in the country, or of the openly right-wing bias of their own censors,

must remain an unanswered question, at least for the present. But there are disturbing signs that President Sarkis, of Lebanon, although personally unhappy at the recent turn of events, is under great pressure from the Syrian Government.

Last week, it emerges, Mr Sarkis, who is no admirer of the press, had to send four government emissaries to Damascus to dissuade the Syrians from their intention of permanently closing down four of Beirut's daily newspapers.

On the surface, life in Beirut is returning to a pre-war normality. Nearly all the shops in the glass-fronted west Beirut Hamra precinct have now reopened for business and the narrow streets

alongside are once again jammed with outside and expensive American limousines, the male drivers in white suits and their women companions dressed in new French boots and the latest winter fashions. Water-skiers can be seen in Jounieh Bay just up the coast from Beirut and the casino on the cliffs above the harbour is packed nightly by many of its old and wealthy clientele.

The country's apparently brash confidence was supported this weekend by Mr Selim al-Hoss, the Prime Minister, when he announced an insurance system to safeguard the assets of national or foreign

Continued on page 4, col 5

## Leader of Munich massacre arrested

From Paul Martin  
Paris, Jan 9

French counter-intelligence are holding Abu Daoud, the Black September leader who planned and coordinated the Munich massacre of Israeli athletes in 1972. He was arrested during a secret visit to Paris on an international warrant issued by the West German police.

The arrest has been condemned by the Arab states and has faced the French Government with a dilemma of major proportions.

Mr Abu Daoud, whose real name is Muhammed Daoud Aoudh, arrived in Paris last Wednesday on a forged Iraqi passport with an official mourning party for Mahmoud Saleh, a high representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, shot dead in a Paris street.

Less than 24 hours before he was arrested in his hotel room on Friday he had been officially received at the Quai d'Orsay under his false name as a member of the mourning party.

According to well informed sources, Israeli intelligence tipped off the German police that the mourner, Youssef Reji Hanou, was in fact Mr Abu Daoud. He has been on Israel's most-wanted list of terrorists since Munich.

The affair has put the French Government in a difficult spot. Since his arrest, security precautions have been tightened in fear of a Palestinian reprisal to secure his release. The French recall that when the Jordanians sentenced him to death after his abortive Black September operation against them in 1973, a commando of Palestinians seized the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Paris.

Diplomatically it has also driven the French into a tight corner. President Giscard d'Estaing is due in Saudi Arabia within a fortnight on an "extremely important" visit and if France keeps Mr Abu Daoud in continued custody or extradites him to West Germany or Israel, the President's planned initiatives among the Arabs may well be prejudiced.

Mr Tyler's parents, Iris and Gordon, who live in the Wirral, Cheshire, had arrived earlier in a silver Rolls-Royce hired by a Liverpool newspaper. Also present were his sister Mrs Judith Allison, from Lancashire, and his brother Derek.

Mrs Tyler's family was represented by her mother, Mrs Doreen Monk, and sister, Dr Susan Nicholson, who had broadcast a BBC interview on Christmas Eve, urging the guerrillas to show compassion.

Profile and photograph, page 4



Robert and Sarah Tyler leaving Heathrow airport last night for a family celebration.

## Delayed home-coming for Tyler family after 243 days in captivity

By Roger Berthoud

It was home-coming day at last yesterday for the Tyler family, who were released on Wednesday after being held for 243 days by Ethiopian rebels.

It is widely believed in Northern Ireland that Mr Maguire, a remarkably shy politician who has rarely made a speech, regarded an improvement in the treatment of Irish prisoners in mainland jails as the price the Government was prepared to pay for his support in the lobbies.

The main cause for Mr Maguire's threatened action appears to have been an incident in Albany on January 4 involving a prison officer and Sean Campbell, an IRA prisoner serving 10 years for conspiracy to cause explosions.

He was one of six republicans in the jail who had been placed in solitary confinement after another violent incident last September.

Yesterday Sergeant Martin Walsh, a bomb disposal expert, was killed as he attempted to neutralise a 100lb bomb, which was planted by the Provisional IRA, at a remote grocery store in Mr Maguire's large and rambling constituency.

Sergeant Walsh, a married man aged 28 from Hereford, was the sixteenth member of the Army's bomb disposal team to lose his life in Ulster and the first to be killed since July, 1975. The bomb had been carried into the store on Saturday night.

Farmer released: A farmer who was kidnapped at gunpoint from his home at Hamilton, co Down, was released unharmed last night after a television appeal by the police. He was driven to a spot near his home and walked back to safety.

Continued on page 2, col 1

reporters. He expressed his thanks both to the staff of the British embassy in Khartoum, who had direct contact with their captors, the Tanzanian People's Liberation Front, and to President Nimeiry, of Sudan, who was principally responsible for procuring their release.

Mr Tyler, who is a veterinary surgeon, and his family were on a cattle-vaccinating expedition in the wilds of northern Ethiopia when they were captured.

He said he found it hard to express his feelings about their treatment. "Our feelings went up and down. Some days we were depressed at the thought that it was going on for ever. Other days we realized a lot of people were doing a lot of work to get us out."

Asked what the future held,

Mr Tyler said they had no immediate plans. Would they go back to Africa? "Maybe."

The Tylers were due to return from Khartoum on Saturday, but were delayed by a dispute among baggage loaders at Heathrow. Their six-hour flight yesterday arrived two hours late.

Mr Tyler's parents, Iris and Gordon, who live in the Wirral, Cheshire, had arrived earlier in a Liverpool newspaper. Also present were his sister Mrs Judith Allison, from Lancashire, and his brother Derek.

Mrs Tyler's family was represented by her mother, Mrs Doreen Monk, and sister, Dr Susan Nicholson, who had broadcast a BBC interview on Christmas Eve, urging the guerrillas to show compassion.

Profile and photograph, page 4

ADVERTISEMENT

## HOME NEWS

## Trade union leaders considering 'planned return' to free collective wages bargaining

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

Trade union leaders are to start looking this week at the options for wage bargaining when the present 4½ per cent pay policy expires at the end of July. Central among their ideas is a 'planned return' to free collective bargaining.

The TUC economic committee will examine a confidential policy paper on Wednesday setting out the economic prospects for the United Kingdom this year and arguing the case for continuing the social contract between unions and government.

The document, an outline of the TUC's annual Economic Review, discusses the performance of the world economy and looks at Britain's difficulties and prospects.

On pay restraint, the paper seeks guidance from the economic committee on how the unions should implement the 1976 congress decision to seek a planned return to free collective bargaining. It does not contain a detailed blueprint of a further round of incomes policy, merely a list of bargaining priorities for the unions.

Those priorities, it is emphasised, are contingent on what Mr Healey does in his Budget.

They cover low pay, top incomes, differentials, productivity and pay structures.

The economic committee will consider the draft review immediately after meeting miners' leaders and Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, who are seeking TUC approval for an early retirement scheme for pit men beginning on August 1.

Mr Jack Jones, the transport workers' leader, who is recognised as having been the most influential figure in shaping the recent TUC-Government pay initiatives, said yesterday that he would like to see the £6 and 4½ per cent pay supplements of the past two years consolidated into basic wages; amelioration of the anomalies caused by flat-rate wage rises; and restoration of reasonable levels of pricing.

He called for a "very dramatic attempt" by the Government to regain control over price movements, adding: "Trade unions are making their contribution; no one can question that. But clearly we cannot hold that position if prices continue to rise."

Serious talks between the TUC and the Cabinet on what should follow phases two of the pay policy are not expected to get under way until next month.

## Steel-Rees discussion adds to Agee controversy

By Stewart Tendler

Home Affairs Reporter

A discussion between Mr Rees, Home Secretary, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, last November, has added a new puzzle to the controversy over the intended deportation of Mr Philip Agee, the former CIA agent.

Yesterday Mr Agee said at a rally in London that Mr Steel had been told by Mr Rees that Mr Agee was responsible for the deaths of two British agents behind the Iron Curtain. Mr Agee believes the remark refers to the breaking up of a group of spies in Poland and says it is without foundation.

In January last year Mr Agee said a story had been circulated to a number of newspapers describing the breaking up of a Nato spy ring in Poland and alleging that Mr Agee had given names to the Russian KGB while working in Cuba in 1971. A number of Poles were tried later.

Mr Agee told Mr Rees's alleged remark to Mr Steel to be referring to the Polish spy ring. But he points out that he was never in a position to learn about such a ring while working for the CIA and asks why it took so long for the ring to be broken if he denounced it in 1971.

There is no dispute that Mr Steel saw Mr Rees last November when the news of the intended deportation of Mr Agee and Mr Mark Hosenball, who works for a London newspaper, was announced. Interviewed by several journalists last week, Mr Steel refused to say what had been discussed.

## NUT executive censures two of its members

Two members of the executive of the National Union of Teachers have been censured by their colleagues for their conduct when demonstrators interrupted an executive meeting in London last November.

The demonstrators were supporting a group of teachers who had been suspended by the executive after taking unofficial strike action.

Mr Alfred Wilshire, the union's president, addressed the meeting and asked his colleagues to leave. All went except Miss Beth Stone and Mr Richard North. Miss Stone is believed to have addressed the demonstrators. Mr North took the chair.

Miss Stone said at the executive meeting which passed the censure resolution that if the executive had agreed to the request of the demonstrators to meet them, the incident could have been averted.

## Aid sought for vaccine children

By a Staff Reporter

Children damaged by vaccines have a strong case for compensation, Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP for Stoke-on-Trent, South, said yesterday. He is tabling several questions today

Mr Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, is asking about the Government's attitude over the past 10 years to the recommendations of royal commissions.

Five European countries, as well as the Japanese, he said, had compensation schemes for children affected by vaccines.

Mr Ashley said he thought Mr Ennals would have to concede that the immunization programme was being carried out for the social good rather than the good of the individual.

It was wrong of the minister to delay action until there was a royal commission report: he was also asking for the recall of Professor Gordon Stewart, of Glasgow University, to appear before the department's advisory committee on vaccination, because of a claim the professor was given inadequate time to present his findings last month.

## Drivers raise bread price demand to 19p

Bread delivery men in London decided yesterday that they would stop supplying shops or supermarkets which sold large loaves for less than 19p after tomorrow.

They think a price-cutting contest between supermarkets might threaten their jobs by forcing small shops to stop selling bread. They had previously fixed the minimum at 18p.

Shop stewards for the London and Home Counties delivery men are calling for a national meeting to seek more support.

## Swine disease

An outbreak of swine vesicular disease was confirmed near Blackpool yesterday.

Kent police said inquiries were continuing. No decision had been made about destruction of four Alsatians believed to be responsible for the attack on the boy.

Mr Derek Fenton, who runs the kennels, was at a dog show with Mrs Fenton and the boy's parents when the incident occurred.

The four Alsatians had been released in the grounds for exercise. Paul Green left the house and was found badly injured after the dogs had been recalled.

## Labour fears abstentions

Continued from page 1

who with Mr Mackintosh brought about the Government's defeat on the Dock Work Regulation Bill last session, said last night that he agreed with his colleague's demand for more information, but he was not able to provide it.

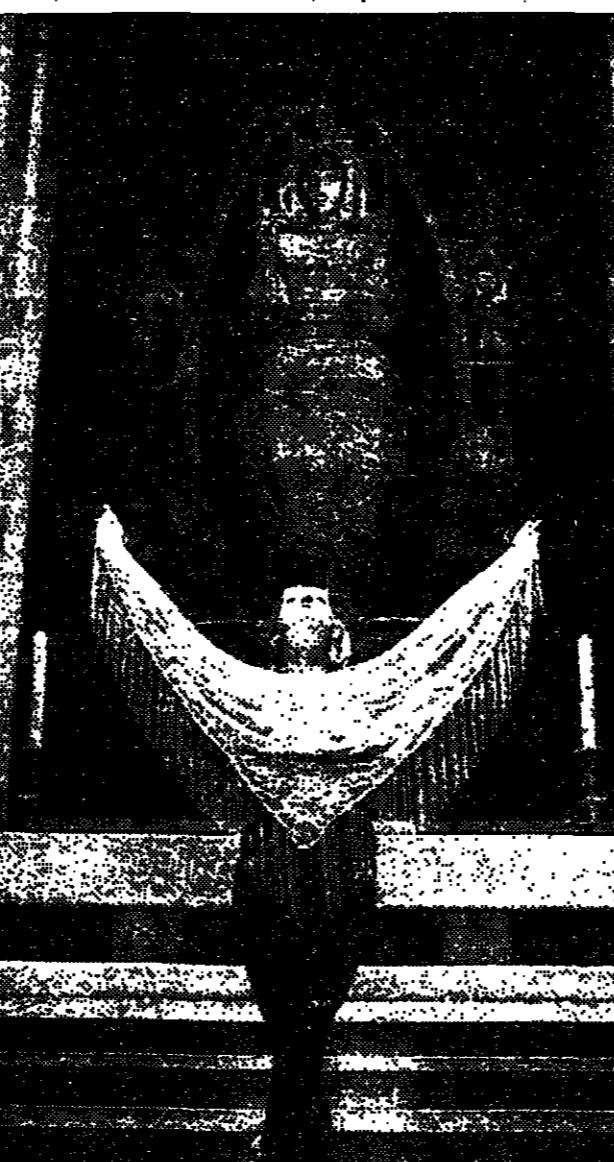
For Mr Alan Lee Williams, the debate will show whether Mr Mulley and the Government are willing to accept, or at least to examine, alternative ways of saving defence expenditure which he has discussed with the defence minister. His vote could depend on the response he got.

My proposals would not in any way damage the 'sharp end' of our defence effort in Nato," he said yesterday. "One is to merge the Royal Air Force into the Army, calling it the Army Air Force."

He said his argument was that the air force has a tactical role but was strategic in structure. In a European war it would operate in support of troops on the ground, and it would be logical to have air and ground forces under one command.

The air force would continue to have its own distinctive uniforms and the Chief of Air Staff would remain as head of the force; but there would be no separate minister for the air force or separate administrative offices."

They should make it clear that they wanted the Independ-



A dancer rehearsing for a special Epiphany service, Party at Bethlehem, held at Coventry Cathedral yesterday.

## British charity to set up Paris homes for lonely

By Diana Gledhill

The Carr-Gomm Society, an unusual housing charity that helps the lonely or all types and ages, is to launch its first foreign venture in Paris today. Appropriately named "Jamaïc Seuls", it will, like its mother society in England, set up homes where the depressed and the socially inadequate may learn to live together, giving each other mutual support.

As in England, each house will be run by a paid housekeeper, who will live in the house, cleaning it, cooking a communal meal every day, and giving encouragement to the residents. The society believes that the number of people who cannot cope with living in an organized society is increasing rapidly. They may be labelled "disturbed", "depressed", or just "down and out".

They may have difficulties with their families, with alcohol, or with the law. But whatever the cause of their alienation, the society says, the result is the same, loneliness.

It recognises that the welfare state increasingly provides for such people. There are "half-way houses" for former offenders and former mental patients, and "sheltered homes" for alcoholics and the elderly. But there are many who may not be suited to, or wish for, such institutions.

There are others who come under no convenient heading but still suffer from profound, incapacitating loneliness. It is for those that the society exists.

Its tenants pay economic rents to cover the running costs, but several of them are helped by supplementary benefits. Funds are raised partly through the society's two charity shops in Greenwich and at Victoria.

Further information may be obtained from the Carr-Gomm Society Ltd, 36 Gomm Road, London, SE16; and in France from M Jean-Jacques Vitrac, President de l'Association "Jamaïc Seuls", 18 Boulevard Exelmans, Paris 6.

## Boy died from shock after Alsatian attack

By a Staff Reporter

A post-mortem examination carried out yesterday on Paul Green, aged 10, whose badly mauled body was found on Saturday in the grounds of Applegarth Farm, Ivy Hatch, near Sevenoaks, Kent, a breeding kennels for Alsatian dogs, showed that he died from shock caused by multiple injuries.

Kent police said inquiries were continuing. No decision had been made about destruction of four Alsatians believed to be responsible for the attack on the boy.

Mr Derek Fenton, who runs the kennels, was at a dog show with Mrs Fenton and the boy's parents when the incident occurred.

The four Alsatians had been released in the grounds for exercise. Paul Green left the house and was found badly injured after the dogs had been recalled.

Continued from page 1

That merger, and other changes designed to bring all three defence arms under one more closely coordinated and unified direction, could save more than £40m, he said. "If the minister is not considering changes in these areas, he is making the cuts in the wrong places," he said.

Other Labour MPs who are doubtful about the Government's defence policy are Mr Richard Crawshaw (Liverpool, Toxteth), Mr Benjamin Ford (Bradford, North) and Mr David Marquand (Ashfield).

If only six Labour MPs abstain, the Government could be in a difficult position because it was not clear last night that ministers could rely on the Liberals, the Scottish Nationalists or the Ulster Unionists. They will decide which way to vote after hearing the Government's case.

The division will take place on an Opposition motion to reduce the salary of the secretary of state, the Comptroller and Auditor General, and the BBC kept as they are; that the fourth television channel should be allotted to independent television, and that a broadcasting council should be set up. It should be made up of the two existing advisory committees "to introduce an element of consumer sovereignty into broadcasting".

Mr Critchley, who was com-

## NHS administration costs £172m

### Answers in Parliament

A periodic digest of information given in parliamentary written replies, with the source and dates on which they appeared in Hansard.

**Borrowing:** Government borrowing on March 31, 1974, is estimated to have been £930 a head. Net borrowing in the two and a half years since then has amounted to about £425 per head.

Treasury, December 16

**Tax revenue:** Tax and tax and insurance contributions as a proportion of gross domestic product at factor cost in 1974-75 were: £60.2; 1973-74, 58.8; 1972-73, 57.2; 1971-72, 56.8; 1970-71, 55.2; 1969-70, 54.2; 1968-69, 53.7; 1967-68, 53.2; 1966-67, 52.8; 1965-66, 52.4; 1964-65, 51.7; 1963-64, 51.2; 1962-63, 50.7; 1961-62, 50.2; 1960-61, 49.7; 1959-60, 49.2; 1958-59, 48.7; 1957-58, 48.2; 1956-57, 47.7; 1955-56, 47.2; 1954-55, 46.7; 1953-54, 46.2; 1952-53, 45.7; 1951-52, 45.2; 1950-51, 44.7; 1949-50, 44.2; 1948-49, 43.7; 1947-48, 43.2; 1946-47, 42.7; 1945-46, 42.2; 1944-45, 41.7; 1943-44, 41.2; 1942-43, 40.7; 1941-42, 40.2; 1940-41, 39.7; 1939-40, 39.2; 1938-39, 38.7; 1937-38, 38.2; 1936-37, 37.7; 1935-36, 37.2; 1934-35, 36.7; 1933-34, 36.2; 1932-33, 35.7; 1931-32, 35.2; 1930-31, 34.7; 1929-30, 34.2; 1928-29, 33.7; 1927-28, 33.2; 1926-27, 32.7; 1925-26, 32.2; 1924-25, 31.7; 1923-24, 31.2; 1922-23, 30.7; 1921-22, 30.2; 1920-21, 29.7; 1919-20, 29.2; 1918-19, 28.7; 1917-18, 28.2; 1916-17, 27.7; 1915-16, 27.2; 1914-15, 26.7; 1913-14, 26.2; 1912-13, 25.7; 1911-12, 25.2; 1910-11, 24.7; 1909-10, 24.2; 1908-09, 23.7; 1907-08, 23.2; 1906-07, 22.7; 1905-06, 22.2; 1904-05, 21.7; 1903-04, 21.2; 1902-03, 20.7; 1901-02, 20.2; 1900-01, 19.7; 1899-1900, 19.2; 1898-99, 18.7; 1897-98, 18.2; 1896-97, 17.7; 1895-96, 17.2; 1894-95, 16.7; 1893-94, 16.2; 1892-93, 15.7; 1891-92, 15.2; 1890-91, 14.7; 1889-90, 14.2; 1888-89, 13.7; 1887-88, 13.2; 1886-87, 12.7; 1885-86, 12.2; 1884-85, 11.7; 1883-84, 11.2; 1882-83, 10.7; 1881-82, 10.2; 1880-81, 9.7; 1879-80, 9.2; 1878-79, 8.7; 1877-78, 8.2; 1876-77, 7.7; 1875-76, 7.2; 1874-75, 6.7; 1873-74, 6.2; 1872-73, 5.7; 1871-72, 5.2; 1870-71, 4.7; 1869-70, 4.2; 1868-69, 3.7; 1867-68, 3.2; 1866-67, 2.7; 1865-66, 2.2; 1864-65, 1.7; 1863-64, 1.2; 1862-63, 0.7; 1861-62, 0.2; 1860-61, 0.1; 1859-60, 0.05; 1858-59, 0.01; 1857-58, 0.005; 1856-57, 0.001; 1855-56, 0.0005; 1854-55, 0.0001; 1853-54, 0.00005; 1852-53, 0.00001; 1851-52, 0.000005; 1850-51, 0.000001; 1849-50, 0.0000005; 1848-49, 0.0000001; 1847-48, 0.00000005; 1846-47, 0.00000001; 1845-46, 0.000000005; 1844-45, 0.000000001; 1843-44, 0.0000000005; 1842-43, 0.0000000001; 1841-42, 0.00000000005; 1840-41, 0.00000000001; 1839-40, 0.000000000005; 1838-39, 0.000000000001; 1837-38, 0.0000000000005; 1836-37, 0.0000000000001; 1835-36, 0.00000000000005; 1834-35, 0.00000000000001; 1833-34, 0.000000000000005; 1832-33, 0.000000000000001; 1831-32, 0.0000000000000005; 1830-31, 0.0000000000000001; 1829-30, 0.00000000000000005; 1828-29, 0.00000000000000001; 1827-28, 0.000000000000000005; 1826-27, 0.000000000000000001; 1825-26, 0.0000000000000000005; 1824-25, 0.0000000000000000001; 1823-24, 0.00000000000000000005; 1822-23, 0.00000000000000000001; 1821-22, 0.000000000000000000005; 1820-21, 0.000000



## WEST EUROPE

## Basque boy dead as police clear crowd

Bilbao, Jan 9.—A boy of 15 was reported killed today as riot police fought with nearly 10,000 demonstrators in the Basque town of Sestao.

Supplies sources said that the youth had been found dead in a street while police dispersed the crowd with smoke bombs, tear gas and rubber bullets. Some demonstrators later said he had fallen when jumping a wall to escape police.

The boy was identified as Juan Manuel Iglesias Sanchez, the only son of a Bilbao factory worker.—Reuters.

Our Madrid Correspondent writes: The Government permitted Spanish news media to name their children as they see fit.

An order published at the weekend authorizes the inscription of a name "in any of the Spanish languages" in official birth records.

Spain has at least four distinct languages and many dialects. The change is important especially to regional nationalist groups, who have long chafed under the central Government's requirement that children should bear names in Castilian.

The Ministry of Information and Tourism ordered the confiscation of the latest issue of the Basque weekly *El Periódico de Gernika*. No editor or owner was given, but it is believed that the authorities were annoyed by an article about police actions in the Basque country.

The publisher of another Basque magazine, *Punta y Escalerilla*, is in prison awaiting court-martial on a charge of disrespect to the military. The publisher, Señorita Mirenzu Purroy, is accused of having printed a letter from a reader alleging excessive police violence.

In Pamplona, the editors of the Basque periodical *Berrizkia* received another threat, by mail, in an envelope bearing a San Sebastian postmark, from the Sixth Commando Group of Adolf Hitler. The right-wing extremists said that the magazine "has been sentenced to an attack on its offices, like the one in San Sebastian". The San Sebastian offices of the magazine were destroyed by arson last month.

In Madrid, a public prosecutor said that he would ask for a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment and a fine of 300,000 pesetas (£2,607) no Senior Enrique Barón, a labour lawyer, on three charges of disrespect to the authorities. The charges are based on remarks made by Senior Barón in an article in the news magazine *Cambio-16*.

## New leader for Maltese opposition party

From Our Correspondent Valletta, Jan 9

Dr Edward Fenech Adami, aged 42, was elected today as leader designate of the Maltese opposition Nationalist Party. He will succeed Dr George Borg Olivier on a day to be decided by the party executive in consultation with the outgoing leader.

Dr Fenech Adami is a law graduate of Malta University, and president of the party's national council and administrative council. He is Shadow Minister of Labour and Social Services and was for seven years editor of the party paper.

## Enigma of why Arab terrorist leader risked visit to Paris

From Paul Martin

Paris, Jan 5.—Abu Daoud, held tonight in custody by French counter-intelligence, is one of the most daring leaders of Black September, the Palestinian terrorist organization.

His role in the Munich Olympics massacre in 1972 was to map our locations and movements of the Israeli athletes' quarters, arrange for the supply of weapons, and make operational orders for the terrorist kidnapping team.

Originally a lawyer, he rose to new heights after the Munich operation, only to be captured four months later when he led a team of guerrillas trying to kidnap members of the Jordanian Government. His "confession" of Black September secrets under Jordanian interrogation provided the most surprising intelligence to date on the structure and workings of the Palestinian movement's terror wing.

Since the Jordanian débâcle he has played a somewhat diminished role in the power structure of Al Fatah, though he has remained a member of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Moreover he has powerful friends in the leadership, including Salab Khalaf (Abu Iyad), the creator of Black September, and leftist leaders in the organization like Naji Aloush and Munir Shafik.

During the Lebanese civil war, Mr Abu Daoud led the Farab military campaign that spearheaded the leftist armies' thrust into the hotel district of Beirut.

The presence in Paris of this tall, bulbous Arab has raised suspicions over the true worth of Mahmoud Saleh, whose funeral he came to attend. Mr Saleh, a 33-year-old PLO official of Mauritanian origin had once been temporary head of the PLO office in Paris. But nominally he did not hold high office at the time that two mystery killers shot him dead outside his Arab bookshop.

Reprise for killers of British couple

Toulouse, Jan 9.—A defence lawyer for two gypsies reprieved yesterday after being sentenced to death for the murder of two British hitch-hikers, said today his two clients had already suffered.

Maire Alain Furbury said: "Death penalty supporters can rest assured, these two gypsies have suffered."

They were reprieved by President Giscard d'Estaing and their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The death penalty in France is often commuted.

The men were convicted of murdering Mr Clive Latter, aged 23, and Miss Joyce Kay Jaffe, aged 21, his fiancée, with a hedge-pruning knife in August, 1972.

M. Furbury's colleague, Maître Pierre Lamoureux, who also defended the men, said today: "It was the first death sentence I had to deal with. I hope it will be my last."

The gypsies, Joseph Keller, aged 24, and Marcellin Horneich, aged 28, were reprieved after an appeal against their death sentences on charges of murder, rape, indecent assault, theft and receiving, was rejected.—Reuters.



Abu Daoud: A daring leader fallen from grace.

## Lisbon plans cash aid for private firms

From Richard Wigg

Lisbon, Jan 9.—The Socialist Government in Portugal is preparing measures to help private firms to overcome financial difficulties resulting from the country's economic crisis. Dr Antonio Sousa Gomes, the Minister of Economic Coordination, said when he took over "temporarily" the Ministry of Industry at the weekend.

The Government would first have to be satisfied that the companies could be made economically viable and performed a role really useful to the economy.

Small and medium-sized private firms with inadequate capital before the 1974 revolution, have since been in financial trouble because of the wage "explosion" in 1975, rising costs of raw materials and falling demand. The banks have often had to finance wage bills.

But Dr Gomes emphasized also the continuing fundamental role of the state sector. All three state secretaries who worked with Dr Walter Rosa, the Minister of Industry who resigned last week, have been confirmed in their posts.

They are criticized by the Portuguese Confederation of Industry for their alleged leftism.

Speaking at Dr Gomes's swearing-in ceremony, President Eanes also insisted on a clear definition of the role of private investment, so as to encourage private savings.

"It is not a crime against society to be successful". General Eanes said. "No one should be punished for achieving success within well-established rules".

Dr Soares, the Prime Minister, had his Government's economic policies approved overwhelmingly at a meeting of the party's new national council of 126 members last night. But the police were called to prevent five left-wing Socialists, who had been suspended after the November party congress, from entering the meeting.

He resolved the choice by

## Warning by Italian unions on wage rise curbs

From Our Correspondent Rome, Jan 9

Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, has been warned by trade union leaders that they are not prepared to accept any unilateral Government action to alter the present system of automatic wage increases tied to the rise in the cost of living.

The union attitude was given at a two-day meeting in Rome of some 2,000 local union officials. The delegates passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution backing the leadership's stand. This was set out by a Socialist, Signor Giorgio Benvenuto, on Friday. "If the Government resorts to a legislative initiative, we shall resort to all forms of mobilizing the workers to fight it", he declared.

Signor Andreotti has said that Italy is unlikely to be granted further loans by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), unless the so-called "escalator" wage increase system is modified.

But union leaders rejected his proposal last week that the number of such increases should be reduced from four to two per year. The Government says this could cut Italy's 20 per cent inflation rate by about 6 per cent.

Trade unionists have been at pains to point out this weekend that their tough stand does not mean that negotiations with the Government have broken down. The leaders have managed to withstand calls from some of their members for a general strike and are still prepared to go on to strike.

They have also made it clear, however, that in their view the key issue is not incomes but investment policies and job guarantees. This is also the view of the communists, who are keeping a careful eye on the present Government-union talks as they have no wish to find themselves out of step with union feeling.

Union leaders say they are almost prepared to accept a voluntary wages freeze on the condition that they are guaranteed regular, three-monthly increases tied to the cost of living. This undertaking satisfies neither the Government, nor the IMF, however, as it leaves what they consider to be the most important issue untouched.

## Pope announces reforms for Rome diocese

From Our Correspondent Rome, Jan 9

The Pope has announced that he intends to appoint a secretary-general in the Vicariate of Rome as part of reforms in his own diocese. The Pope, who is also Bishop of Rome, said his changes were intended to encourage the city's faithful to act against "the dangers of moral and religious decadence".

He also hoped the diocese would be governed "with new efficiency, in harmony with the changed needs of present times".

The practice of appointing a secretary-general in Rome fell into disuse about 10 years ago, apparently as a result of the Second Vatican Council.

It now appears that the Pope, who already appoints a vicar-general to run his diocese on his behalf, wishes to increase his influence in the religious affairs of the city by nominating a second official to be answerable to him.

Signor Forlani to discuss trade in Russia

From Our Correspondent Rome, Jan 9

Signor Arnaldo Forlani, the Italian Foreign Minister, flies to Moscow tomorrow at the start of a four-day official visit which is likely to focus on trade arrangements between Italy and Russia.

Italy is the Soviet Union's fourth trading partner in the West and imports more than one-fifth of its natural gas needs from Russia. But the Government here is anxious to increase exports, which requires a system of credit arrangements.

A credit of \$900m (about £530m) was granted to the Soviet Union just over a year ago but because of Italy's severe economic difficulties, Rome is not now in a position to provide further credit.

## OVERSEAS

## Mr Carter's Vice-President to discuss economic issues on his tour of Allied capitals

From Fred Emery

Washington, Jan 9

The Socialist Government in Portugal is preparing measures to help private firms to overcome financial difficulties resulting from the country's economic crisis. Dr Antonio Sousa Gomes, the Minister of Economic Coordination, said when he took over "temporarily" the Ministry of Industry at the weekend.

The Government would first have to be satisfied that the companies could be made economically viable and performed a role really useful to the economy.

Small and medium-sized private firms with inadequate capital before the 1974 revolution, have since been in financial trouble because of the wage "explosion" in 1975, rising costs of raw materials and falling demand. The banks have often had to finance wage bills.

But Dr Gomes emphasized also the continuing fundamental role of the state sector. All three state secretaries who worked with Dr Walter Rosa, the Minister of Industry who resigned last week, have been confirmed in their posts.

They are criticized by the Portuguese Confederation of Industry for their alleged leftism.

Speaking at Dr Gomes's swearing-in ceremony, President Eanes also insisted on a clear definition of the role of private investment, so as to encourage private savings.

"It is not a crime against society to be successful". General Eanes said. "No one should be punished for achieving success within well-established rules".

Dr Soares, the Prime Minister, had his Government's economic policies approved overwhelmingly at a meeting of the party's new national council of 126 members last night. But the police were called to prevent five left-wing Socialists, who had been suspended after the November party congress, from entering the meeting.

He resolved the choice by

sending Mr Mondale immediately. This, the same sources say, is an earnest of his wish for the summit to accomplish something solid, more than a continued mood of cooperation.

Mr Mondale is not a "substitute". On the contrary, sending him is intended to show how seriously Mr Carter takes the task of fostering the closest cooperation with the allies.

Unlike past Vice-Presidents Mr Mondale has already received lavish attention and promotion from Mr Carter.

The President-elect vows he will treat him as a true deputy President, a man as fully briefed as himself on all policies and secrets his "top staff" has in managing the Government between White House and Congress.

Mr Carter said he would be telephoning the leaders of the countries Mr Mondale is to visit some time later this week. These, he said, would be his first contacts with foreign leaders since winning the election.

Foreign governments are thus on notice that they are not being fobbed off with a ceremonial stand-in but with a serious politician, well informed especially on foreign policy matters. He will be conveying to them the new Administration's intentions in foreign policy, which appear to have some nervous chancelleries worried, as well as reporting back to Mr Carter their own reactions.

Mr Mondale will be accompanied by a small group of high officials, which is to include new appointees at the State and Treasury Departments. It will probably also include Mr David Aaron, who is scheduled to be appointed deputy to Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski on the White House National Security Council Staff. Mr Aaron has served as a foreign and defence policy adviser on Mr Mondale's Senate staff.

Mr Carter set the following informal agenda for Mr Mondale's foreign talks.

He would discuss, he said, what means by which we might coordinate our Nato policies, deal with the problems of increased oil prices and also share with them some of our potential plans at that point for helping resolve the problems surrounding Cyprus with Turkey and Greece, the Middle East and the southern Africa question.

He singled out providing foreigners with details of his newly outlined plan to bring a prompt stimulus to the American economy.

On southern Africa, it is learnt that the present Administration is advising its successor that the Rhodesian conference, in spite of appearances, is on the rails. Indeed, the incoming Administration is being told to assume that the British Government will manage to get everyone on time to majority rule, however much the pain and struggle in dragging them there.

Mr Carter declared yesterday that he had no wish "to preempt" the British Government in the Rhodesian negotiations, and he wanted all to know that he backed Britain's efforts.

He said that he would meet the leaders of Canada and Mexico early in his Administration; the traditional first visitors from the country's closest neighbours. Mr Callaghan is expected to come after them.

Mr Carter also mentioned that he would send emissaries as well as to allies. Mr Vance, after attending a luncheon yesterday given by Dr Kissinger for Mr Huang Chen, head of the Chinese Liaison Office here, announced that he would be visiting Peking "some time" presumably later this year.

Leading article, page 13

## Murdoch appointment of two new editors

From Peter Strafford

New York, Jan 9

Mr Rupert Murdoch, the Australian newspaper owner, named new editors this week end for the two main acquisitions he has made recently in New York. He appointed M. Edwin Boileau, formerly of *Time* magazine, and *The New York Times*, to be editor of *The New York Post*, and M. James Brady, an Australian, editor of *New York magazine*.

The appointments mark the full emergence of Mr Murdoch as a power in the newspaper world of New York after a stormy takeover of the *New York Magazine* company last week. They also herald what in the view of some commentors, could be a newspaper in New York.

Under its previous owner Mrs Dorothy Schiff, the *New York Post* was a declining force. It was the city's only evening newspaper, and the survivor of a hard-fought newspaper war but its circulation was going down, and the *Daily News* among others, was thinking of starting up a rival.

Now that Mr Murdoch has taken it over, plans of this sort are likely to be shelved, for th time, at least. Mr Murdoch has made it clear that he intends to build up the newspaper improving its coverage of several areas, and attracting new readers.

New York has only three morning papers, *The New York Times*, *The Daily News*, and *The Wall Street Journal*, and Mr Murdoch has not ruled out changing the *Post* into a morning paper if the going gets rough. There was nothing, he commented recently, which gave *The New York Times* an monopoly in the morning.

The *Daily News*, a tabloid, likely to be the first to feel the effect of the new competition. But even *The New York Times* is not as strong as it was, an recently began an extensive campaign to shore up its position, by changing its layout brightening up its editorial page and publishing new supplements.

## Labour MP says Mr Foot is wrong over India

Mr John Lee, Labour MP for Birmingham, Handsworth, yesterday criticized Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the House of Commons, for denouncing part of an article on India in *The Times* by Bernard Levin.

In the article, Mr Lee had written: "The truth is that Mrs Gandhi (the Indian Prime Minister) wants to be a dictator, and is going to be." Mr Foot described this as "a monstrous lie".

Mr Lee said yesterday: "I do not like Mr Foot, but I feel the balance of the argument is his way."

He added: "The way Mrs Gandhi has petulantly reacted to every form of criticism suggests that power has gone to her head or that she cannot cope and, in a sense, this is a kind of panic behaviour."

"I would like Mr Foot to realize that Mrs Gandhi has stiffened the press in India. I think Mr Foot is wrong and he ought to remember that."

## Lebanese kept ignorant of battle and mutiny

Beirut only last week although no one was able to report this. During their occupation of the newspapers, the Syrians took a large number of documents and files, most of their relating to Syria, the Palestinian and President Sadat of Egypt.

Syrian troops of the Arab League peace force are, of course, not alone in keeping watch on the population. They are assisted by a large number of Syrian officials who are according to local politicians Syrian policemen.

Airport officials say privately that a number of Egyptians



## SPORT

Motor racing

## Scheckter enjoys unscheduled victory after Hunt crashes

From A Special Correspondent

Buenos Aires, Jan 9  
Jody Scheckter, of South Africa, is running about six months ahead of his schedule. When he announced four months ago that he had switched from the ELF Tyrrell team to Walter Wolf, the Canadian oil millionaire, he said that he expected to pick up world championship points by driving easily in the season, and start to win races in the second half of it.

His victory in the Argentine Grand Prix, in setting him and before a crowd of almost 50,000 people, came after one by one the front runners fell by the wayside. Scheckter, paced both himself and his new Wolf-Ford team, and was the last after John Watson retired his Alfa Romeo-engined Martin Brabham with 12 of the 53 laps to go. He went on to finish comfortably ahead of Carlos Pace to the second, Lauda and the last driver, Carlos Reutemann, who switched from Brabham late last year to Ferrari, alongside Niki Lauda.

For much of the race the lead was shared by Watson, who had moved from the front of the grid beside James Hunt, and passed his Marlboro McLaren seconds after the race began. As the cars accelerated away on their first lap of the 3.6-mile circuit, Scheckter, in his second row with Patrick Depailler, slipped his Ferrari into third place, with Mario Andretti in the new Lotus-John Player Special right on his tail. Andretti had been forced to drop Gunnar Nilsson after his own car had been damaged too badly in practice—by an exploding fire extinguisher—to be repaired in time for the race. This reduced the number of starters to 20.

Watson led for the first 11 laps, but increasing pressure from Hunt, who then went past into first place as Andretti had to displace Lauda from third position. Shortly afterwards Jochen Mass also moved into fourth place, and after 14 laps the Lauda was losing ground. Later he stopped at the pits and gave up after 25 laps with a severe engine vibration.

By half-distance Hunt had built a 1.5sec lead over Watson, and with Mass now third, another good Argentine result for the McLaren



Scheckter: His win puts him six months ahead of his programme.

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team. First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

In the race was not yet over.

Andretti increased his pressure (he had been running a steady seventh early in the race) when his engine started

smoking and he had to abandon on the penultimate lap—another victim of the intense heat.

It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Consistent driving earned an encouraging third place for Reutemann in his first race for Williams, and a fourth place finish for Emerson Fittipaldi.

Mr Sanders made the obvious point that, more than ever in the present state of Fittipaldi's fortunes, the result of the first international was important. "I do not hold," he said, "with any suggestion that recent English sides have not been wholly proud to wear the white jersey. We English are great. In this case, I have no doubts about the latest team which I consider to be a purposeful combination, with a lot of character in it."

During the weekend the England

team, who had won the previous two grands prix there, seemed assured. Then suddenly everything went wrong for the team.

First Mass spun off on lap 29 and abandoned his car, and two laps later Hunt's car ran wide as he tried to attack up the inside of the track and crashed into a barrier.

The world champion was uninjured, but his car was badly damaged and he was out of the race.

As Hunt walked back to the pits, Watson regarded the leader, who had been supporting him, sympathetically in second place. It was far and away the best performance yet by the Brabham team since they had switched to Alfa Romeo engines.

## SPORT

## Football

## Still a good chance of outsider reaching Wembley

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent

In May the FA Cup is about Wembley, laps of honour, banquets and medals. In January the third round is for the butcher, the baker and part-time managers like Alfie Bassett, of Wimbledon, who on Saturday saw his team draw 0-0 with Middlesbrough, of the first division, locked in the dressing room and found not one satisfied player. "Look at them. Heads in their hands. They're disappointed. They thought they should have won," he reported.

That is the cup spirit, which is far from the cautious, defensive fear shown by Middlesbrough, who had so little confidence that their manager, Jack Charlton, yet again interpreted "dumbfounded" as being "professional". But even more damning was the attendance, a mere 8,750. In other words, the crowd was only a little less full. Perhaps Middlesbrough were too high. Perhaps Wimbledon is too near the big London clubs. Perhaps Middlesbrough are rightly condemned and rejected because of a reputation they cannot dispute even against a Southern League team. Incredibly, it was the most predictable result of the round.

Middlesbrough's outlook was shared, though thankfully to a lesser

extent, by several other first division teams. Only two, Leeds United, who struck five against their fellow division members, Norwich City, and Ipswich Town, comfortable 4-1 winners over Bristol City with two goals from Mariner, easily straddled the notoriously hazardous first obstacle, which left one non-League club, Northwich Victoria, definitely through to the fourth round and Wimbledon to try again tomorrow.

Liverpool, the team best placed to win the "double", are also involved in a difficult replay against Crystal Palace tomorrow, and the cup holders, Southampton, will be under pressure at Chelsea on Wednesday. Northwich Victoria, like Wimbledon, were angry with themselves. They beat Warrington 3-2 to reach the fourth round for the first time since 1973, but as half-time needed a virtuoso lecture from their manager, Paul Odgen, who must have touched a crucial nerve. At half-time, Mr Odgen said later: "They did everything I could ask in the second half."

The other two non-League teams, Macclesfield and Kettering, were 2-0 down at half-time and were eliminated. Macclesfield finally lost 3-1 at Carlisle and Kettering 3-2 at home to Colchester.

There will be 16 first division clubs in today's draw. Of these, seven have still to face replays, so the

chances of a team from outside the top rank reaching Wembley for the third time in as many seasons remains good. At this stage those who care to mix sport and betting could do worse than side with Chelsea, who may not have played outstandingly against the experienced Southampton team, but have plenty of the spirit that it takes to ride along the stony road to Wembley.

Those who always prefer to stick with first division clubs, but like to avoid obvious favourites, could take Newcastle United, who are involved in a replay with Sheffield United at St James's Park on Wednesday, but are a more resilient and better balanced team than several at short odds.

Manchester United, last year's disappointing finalists, feel sure that they can overcome disappointing league form and return to Wembley. Their performance against Walsall at Old Trafford on Saturday hardly convinced the doubters. They had to fall back on the excellent goalkeeping of Steepney after Hill gave them a lead and Walsall were a little unlucky not to repeat their victory of two years

ago. Topsham Hotspur's 1-0 defeat at Cardiff City meant that in four years they had failed to win a single FA Cup tie. Tomorrow they meet Queen's Park Rangers in a league game that



The goal that made history for Northwich . . . Corrigan (centre) scores his side's third and decisive goal on Saturday.

is of great importance to the future of both clubs. Rangers, who were highly impressed with Alan Durban's Shrewsbury team, whom they beat 2-1 in the cup on Saturday, are hopeful that their captain, Francis, will be available. Francis played his first match of the season on Saturday and, although he finished on the losing side, Rangers' reserves losing 3-1 to Bath City, he was satisfied that his back trouble was over.

Topsham Hotspur's 1-0 defeat at Cardiff City meant that in four years they had failed to win a single FA Cup tie. Tomorrow they meet Queen's Park Rangers in a league game that

## Cricket

## Cope stakes his claim for an England place

Nagpur, India, Jan 9.—The MCC off-spin bowler Cope ran through the Combined Indian Universities and Under-22 team here today, finishing with six for 41. With selector thinking about including an extra spinner in the team for the third Test which begins on Friday, he may have earned himself his first England cap.

From the moment Cope took a wicket, he gave away only 19 in 12.5 overs and the Combined side were all out for 100. This left MCC 116 ahead, and by the close of the second day, with 59 for two in their second innings, they had stretched the lead to 175. The match ends tomorrow.

Miller, also an off-spinner, came out with two for 30 and though there was less to choose between them than the figures suggest, Cope is likely to be preferred to him if an additional slow bowler is chosen for the Test in Madras.

Barat, India's victories were the most important of the overseas batsmen. He bowled Vengsarkar, who is in the Indian 14 for the Test, and also removed Vijay Mohan Raj, who had made 32 in his first Test.

The other batsmen were ill at ease on a pitch which has been generous to the spinners. While Vengsarkar stayed, the Combined team looked capable of challenging the Indians' 227 for four declared. At 72, he had faced Miller's faster ball into his stumps and the last eight wickets mustered only 48.

Fletcher could not bat when MCC were 100 against. He injured his ankle, still troubling him, and MCC were unable to change their minds about playing him in Madras.

On Saturday Fletcher was often forgotten during MCC's first innings, but he scored 100 in just 24 runs in 43 overs. His progress helped restrict MCC's scoring. Fletcher's ankle had been strapped and he was unable to move with any freedom.

MCC's batsmen, however, had also shown commendable sense of urgency when time was running out for them. The lesson of this game, however, is that even in these days of sophisticated foot-ball, the simple approach, rather than the elaborate one, is more likely to win matches.

Cardiff prophecy comes true

## Cardiff prophecy comes true

By Tom Freeman

These days football managers are often too tight-lipped to make forecasts about important matches the following day. Only rarely do these forecasts come true, any. For marks sake, therefore, to Cardiff City Jimmy Andrews who predicted that Tom Corrigan would be beaten in Saturday's third round cup tie by the speed of his front men, Sayer and Evans.

These are two of the fastest front men in all football, claimed Andrews, and he was right.

Ironically Sayer would not have been cup tied. He and Evans had to play a simple, old fashioned formula—push the ball forward and run like hell after it. It was success because they had the break to make it work.

Cardiff, on the other hand,

surging through the gap, leaving nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.

Often Tottenham abounded in skill—Corrigan ran all over the place to show off his ball control, and Eddie once more suggested that he was a great potential.

Tottenham's defenders were slow to get the ball away and Coates's faulty back header finally fell into the path of Grapes, who was on

the other clever touches came to nothing. There was, however, one agonizing incident a few minutes from the end when a spectacular overhead kick from Taylor bounded off the foot of Sayer, hit the ball, and went into the bewildered Healey's hands.









# After sixty years of ups and downs, is a labour ministry really necessary?

Today is the sixtieth anniversary of a major development in the Government's relationship with organized labour. On January 10, 1917, the newly-created Ministry of Labour took over from the Board of Trade responsibility for law relating to employment. The unions had finally obtained "their own ministry, an objective for which they had been striving for 30 years.

However, the ministry (renamed since 1970 the Department of Employment) has never measured up to the unions' expectations. Its political and administrative role has been constant, undermined while the unions' own influence has expanded independently. Consequently there seems no longer the need for a special "labour" ministry. Like the miners, it should perhaps be pensioned off at 60.

The ministry's creation aroused far less controversy than some of the Department of Employment's recent legislation. The relevant Bill passed the Commons in three days, the Lords in one. Conservative peers fell over themselves to insist we have reached a time when it is absolutely necessary to have a Minister of Labour. Parliamentary approval had been anticipated. Since early December John Hodge, the

20-strong general secretary of the Steel Smelters' Union, had been installed in office. He had already ordered the arrest of three militiamen in Liverpool.

The political purpose of the ministry in 1917 was clear: to bring the Labour Party to the Lloyd George coalition and, after the Somme massacre, to guide Britain towards its first manpower policy. The early arrests confirmed the militiamen's fears of regimentation, but the Labour movement had long wanted its own ministry to coordinate administration of interest to the unions, to be a "national authority for unemployment" and above all to guarantee that at least one Cabinet minister was sympathetic to union aspirations.

Before 1939, the ministry was politically insignificant, despite its responsibility for industrial relations, unemployment and the social services. The rise of the Labour Party and the wartime growth of the unions themselves meant that cabinets had to be ever mindful of labour's interests. The special pleading of a minister of labour was no longer so necessary. The official policy of "divide and conciliate" prevented any dramatic achievement in industrial relations. Unemployment policy was predetermined, as ever, by the Treasury. Significant initiatives in social policy (the creation of the Unemployment Assi-

stance Board) and regional policy (the special areas act) were binned off to semi-independent administrative bodies.

Administrative reputations nevertheless made at the inter-war Ministry. Its officials were expert in vital if unfashionable areas of policy and their advice was constantly sought. They also ensured some notable victories. Working-class living standards were successfully defended against Treasury attack. If unemployment pay was reduced by 10 per cent in the public expenditure cuts of 1931, for the married man with two children it had risen in real terms by 240 per cent over the previous 10 years. In 1934, Chamberlain's attempt to condemn the unemployed to a thinly-disguised Poor Law was also defeated.

This expertise was duly rewarded in the Second World War, when allied to the political leadership of Ernest Bevin, and the wartime growth of the unions themselves meant that cabinets had to be ever mindful of labour's interests. The special pleading of a minister of labour was no longer so necessary. The official policy of "divide and conciliate" prevented any dramatic achievement in industrial relations. Unemployment policy was predetermined, as ever, by the Treasury. Significant initiatives in social policy (the creation of the Unemployment Assi-

stance Board) and regional policy (the special areas act) were binned off to semi-independent administrative bodies.

the Ministry's role should be. Under a Labour Government its political role seemed superfluous, and some general secretaries of the TUC, notably George Woodcock, resented its existence as a buffer between them and the government. With the creation of the NEDC, and later the social contract, this intermediary role was made even more redundant. After the war it had been quickly relieved of its responsibility for social services and regional policy. It was thus left with industrial relations which—at that time—demanded political neutrality. Sir Walter Monckton, the archetypal minister of the 1950s, was sent to address the Conservative Party conference whilst Minister. The Ministry was suffocating to death.

In the 1950s the Ministry's future, like many other problems, was seriously questioned but only half answered. The Ministry consciously abandoned its neutral image, seeking to promote positive industrial legislation even when this was not immediately acceptable to employers and unions. Under Heath and then希特勒, the Ministry led rather than followed consensus by drawing up such reforms as the Redundancy Act, Industrial Training and Contracts of Employment Acts. There was, however, a limit to such legislation. Officials wanted to

expand the Ministry by reabsorbing its interval responsibilities for social services to form (as in Germany) a Ministry of Labour and Social Services. Instead, for a brief unhappy spell under Barbara Castle, it was given new powers over economic planning.

In the 1970s the Ministry's horizon has been dominated by attempts to reform industrial relations and by the biving off to autonomous bodies of its remaining administrative responsibilities. The inclusion of certain clauses in the Industrial Relations Act (like the handling of the 1973 miners' strike) is known to have been against official Ministry advice. The Ministry nevertheless suffered in the backlash. At the TUC's insistence, arbitration was binned off to ACAS, just as earlier (for administrative reasons) employment, training, health and safety had been dispersed among independent agencies. Policy might gain from the constructive participation of interested parties on these bodies, but the corollary is the reduction of the Department of Employment to a rump, merely monitoring the activities of these agencies and providing a think-tank on productivity and further employment legislation.

Whether at a time of economic retrenchment there is a

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

# Ocean Island: Britain must do her moral duty

"It seems to me that I am powerless to give the plaintiffs any relief in these matters. . . . But in litigation against the Crown in which the Attorney General is a party, I think a judge ought to correct what he considers to be a wrong that he cannot right and leave it to the Crown to do what is considered to be proper. Accordingly I draw the attention of the Attorney General to the matters which I think appear to be a judgment, and in particular the two that I have just mentioned."

The Hon Sir Robert Megarry, Vice-Chancellor, in his judgment in the *Banabans' action against the Crown*

In their painfully long and expensive lawsuits brought against the British Government and Phosphate Commissioners, the Banabans, as *The Times* rightly reported on December 4, won a clear moral victory in court but little money.

The issue always was one of morality not money, since the action taken against the British Government came only after compensation by this little community for the restoration to them of their ancestral homeland, Ocean Island.

## Call for a fresh start was ignored

In his impeccable judgment, Mr Justice Megarry went to the heart of the matter. In directing the Attorney General's attention to grave breaches in the obligations of past colonial administrations towards the Banabans which his court was unable to remedy, he returned this issue to the political sphere from which the government should never have allowed it to depart in the first place.

In April, 1975, accompanied by Mr John Lee (Labour, Handsworth), I visited the Pacific at the invitation of the Banabans. We found their initially startling claims of ill-treatment at the hands of Britain to be fully justified. We reported to the secretary of state in full upon our return, and called for immediate talks between the governments of Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and the United Kingdom with a view to wiping the slate clean and making a fresh start.

The Minister is now awaiting the report of the Select Committee on violence in the family, as well as considering whether advice will be necessary on the conduct of investigations into cases of non-accidental injury to children to complement the advice being prepared following the report of the Davies Committee on hospital complaints procedures. The Department and the local agencies have certainly come a long way since Maria Colwell died, but the last word has by no means yet been said.

So much for 1976. I doubt if 1977 will be any better. Parliament reassembles today and despite the intensity of our economic problems and growing unemployment the Government has already committed a major share of its time to devolution for Scotland and Wales. We may ultimately take a charitable view of the "transference of power" but at the moment I'm hard put to it to find ministers who will maintain—in private—that devolution is anything more than a great irrelevance.

If you are inclined to an optimistic turn of mind, then some recent government statements will comfort you: North Sea oil will contribute £2,000 to the balance of payments this year (Benn); in the second half of 1977 everything should be moving into place (Healey); there will be a breakthrough in defeating terrorist activities in Northern Ireland (Mason). Jim Callaghan's references to the Year of the Pendulum show him to be more cautious and correct than he should be. In essence he is saying that the pendulum swings back as well as forth and you and I should take care not to become hypnotized by its motion.

The author is Labour MP for Basildon.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

on Britain's behaviour, the Banabans had at that time recently suffered grievous hardships under the Japanese during the war, had been uprooted from their homeland without being able to return to see what state it was in, were transplanted to an unknown environment in Fiji with a markedly different climate, living in temporary, makeshift accommodation and many of them were ill.

In these circumstances, even the adviser appointed to them by the British Government of the day was prohibited from helping them negotiate the disposal of a quarter of a century's phosphate deposits. In short, a small people for whom Britain had a moral responsibility were talked into signing an agreement without any provision for subsequent revision in the light of changing circumstances.

This failure to give our words the advice which any competent businessman or professional adviser would have given them at the time has resulted in their suffering substantial losses over the years.

The judiciary has now invited the executive to right a wrong and it will be the duty of Parliament to ensure that this is done. Time, however, is running out. Britain plans to leave the Pacific very shortly. Such a settlement must be concluded before we part with any of our power to make decisions. Thus, this time has come for the Government to heed the Banabans' petition for the separation of Ocean Island from the Gilberts Colony, now on the verge of independence. Most Banabans are citizens and residents of Fiji, and wish therefore to see their homeland back under their own sovereign control and in free association with Fiji. The people and government of Fiji are known to favour this solution, and await Britain's decision with some impatience.

## An error that would sour relations

For Britain to disregard the feelings of the largest independent state among the Pacific Islands, to deny the Banabans the right to be their own masters in their ancestral homeland of Ocean Island, and to leave this part of the world with a problem unresolved, would be an abdication of responsibility on our part and a grave political error of judgment. It would sour our hitherto excellent relations with Fiji (where we have already witnessed a huge anti-British demonstration and trade union action aimed at British diplomatic communications), and leave a festering wound in a faraway region which Britain should be leaving with her head high and reputation unmarred.

Only monetary self-interest can influence the Foreign Office and the Treasury to continue to oppose the morally just and politically wise separation of the Banabans from the Gilbert Islands, thus severing a link forged by Britain in 1916 purely for her own administrative and financial convenience. Banaban phosphates, which were sold below world prices to Australian and New Zealand farmers and from which Britain, too, has been profited for three-quarters of a century, are all but exhausted. We have literally consumed Ocean Island. The Government must heed Mr Justice Megarry's uncomplicated, appealing and generous and politically and morally issue.

Sir Bernard Braine  
The author is Conservative MP for Essex, South-East.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

# Muddling through will not do for 1977

Eric Moonman

Survival—that was the name of the political game in 1976. Nationally we survived acute economic pressures unparalleled since the 1930s. We also managed to live through the Chancellor's equally unpleasant remedies (they would have been rather more successful if the packages had been administered together at the beginning of the year but that's another story). We even survived the visit and demands of the IMF team, and got what we wanted from them, whatever that was.

The Labour administration also survived. Jim Callaghan, in taking over from Harold Wilson, succeeded to no enviable task. And his continued existence as Prime Minister is a delicately balanced affair when every parliamentary vote depends on different permutations or coalition of parties and personalities. The Government Whips' Office achieves miracles.

As for the Labour Party, we stumbled through the Conference at Blackpool in September without adding to our prestige or credibility with the outside public; we got little joy from the Walsall and Walsall by-elections as a result. We gained a new Youth Officer called Bevan, whose

Marxism seemed to be his main qualification for the job and we attracted a voluntary recruitment officer, Tony Kelly, who, after stimulating membership in Newham North-East has now moved, with his membership cards, to Leeds South-East, with likely overnight stays in other constituencies before the year ends.

The essential balance in the Labour Party—between left and right—and which attracted the middle-range voter has slipped. Whatever the merits of the arguments currently taking place between the Trots, the IS and the Marxists—one thing is indisputable, without the middle-ground voter Labour will not pick up many trophies, and certainly will not win a general election whether it is in October of this year (the most likely early date) or later. Inexplicably the Tories under Margaret Thatcher have failed to exploit Labour's difficulties.

We survived a nuclear leak at Windscale, which revealed a breakdown in the management reporting system. The general manager of Nuclear Fuels Limited said that such incidents were merely inhouse and internal and of no concern to anyone outside the company—not even, apparently, to the Energy Secretary, Tony Benn. with the original leaflet but

But the ordinary member of the public, surrounded by a breathtaking insensitivity and poor decision-making in the mechanics of local and central government insists on discussing practical issues.

As an MP, on the receiving end of the constituents' letters and visits to my surgery, it is impossible to ignore the constant theme of the majority of complaints, which show that the failures of our society and its systems are avoidable; they are the results of lack of planning, poor management and inadequate communications. Yet the decision-makers apparently do not learn much from their mistakes.

Information about the partial introduction of the child benefit scheme in April is a case in point. Thirteen million leaflets were printed and then a revised arrangement it was necessary to issue a correction slip, then the position was still unclear, so a second correction had to be added. It is, as my constituents point out, hard enough to find a post office with the original leaflet but

almost impossible to get the two correction slips as well.

Intelligent planning is a critical factor in the optimum use of scarce resources in the Health Service, as I argued last year when I examined the state of preventive medicine. Since the NHS was established nearly 30 years ago, there has not been a review of the original budget intentions, and services when compared to the increasing new demands, facilities and pressures within the actual sectors. Despite the much larger financial allocation today, the personal or specialist staff has barely increased in proportion, and in psychiatric hospitals, the nursing staff are often dangerously understaffed, yet the bureaucracy has grown five-fold. This Minister must act courageously to ensure an efficient deployment of resources in a way that many of his predecessors have shied away from doing.

Britain is at least five years behind the United States in the development of preventive medicine, although with our compact community, health education campaigns aimed at reducing the incidence of avoidable diseases are comparatively easy to mount. Despite all the research that has been done, the DHSS is still hiding behind a verdict of "not proven" so far as dietary education is concerned.

Another case of muddle is the official response to accidents to children. Seventeen per cent of all child admissions to hospital are the result of accident, either on the roads or in their homes. Yet the information available about the causes of accidents has been found to be inadequate and misleading.

For example, Britain has the worst casualty rate for child pedestrians in western Europe, but only 38 per cent of primary schools pay close attention to accident prevention. And the five-week campaign last autumn, in which £880,000 was spent to reduce child casualties, was aimed primarily

at motorists, though this is known to be largely ineffective. Research into road accidents is in the hands of bodies like the Transport and Road Research Laboratory, whose brief does not allow for a public health approach. The five government departments and the extra-ordinary number of national organizations concerned with child welfare (300 at the last count) must get together in a national joint committee on accident prevention in childhood. Sweden has had such a committee for many years and its results demonstrate that such an approach is effective.

Battered babies are another group who have suffered through bureaucratic incompetence and failure to respond to demonstrable need. My involvement with the plight of such children began with the tragic death of a three-year-old boy in my constituency, whose parents were sent to prison for neglecting him. My investigations into the case showed that the health and welfare authorities who had been involved with the child from shortly after his birth, had some responsibility in the matter. That case followed shortly after the Maria Colwell tragedy, and has since been succeeded by the Stephen Meurs and Wayne Brewer deaths, all of which occurred during periods when the relevant authorities had undertaken responsibility for the welfare of these children.

I have had several meetings with the Minister in the Department of Health and it seems that we are ever hopeful of the establishment of confidential registers but efforts to set up a national register were rejected by the local agencies in whose hands the whole problem of battered and neglected children remains. Locally established registers identified nearly 6,000 children at risk within the first year, but the criteria for ensuring an efficient deployment of resources in a way that many of his predecessors have shied away from doing.

The author is Labour MP for Basildon.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1977

# EMPLOYERS

## There's still time to apply for these two subsidies

### YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SUBSIDY

For each unemployed young person you take on full-time you can qualify for £10 a week.

This subsidy is available to all employers in the private sector of industry and commerce, as well as the nationalised industries, throughout Great Britain. It is payable during the first 26 weeks of employment.

The unemployed young people you recruit must have been under twenty years on 1 October 1976 and have been registered as unemployed for a continuous period of at least 6 months. They must be offered normal full-time employment to fill a genuine vacancy, and must start work on or before 31 March 1977.

For a leaflet and application forms, contact your local Careers Office, Employment Office or Jobcentre.

Closing date for applications 31 March 1977

### TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT SUBSIDY

Closing date for applications has now been extended to 30th April 1977.

Employers in the private sector of industry and commerce throughout Great Britain, who are prepared to defer impending redundancies affecting ten or more full-time workers in an establishment, can qualify for a subsidy of £20 a week for each job maintained. This subsidy may be paid for a maximum of 12 months.

You can obtain a leaflet with full details of the scheme from any Department of Employment Regional Office or your local Unemployment Benefit Office, Employment Office or Jobcentre.

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT DE

Robin Young sums up his mostly unhappy experiences during his survey of London wine bars:

Having visited nine wine bars in quick succession, I am left in no doubt about their overwhelming popularity. Only at Anderson's Wine Lodge in Islington, which I visited at a slack time in the evening, was there no throng to jostle with before being served. Many of the establishments plainly had difficulty in coping with their custom, and at Whittington's and Ball's Brothers particularly it is possible that I would have fared better had it not been for the pre-Christmas rush.

Yet I can only wonder whether the wine bars' popularity is deserved. Assuredly they are no place for the contemplative wine lover. Only at Vats on Conduit Street did the staff give any impression of knowing or caring much about the wines they served.

The same bar was the only one to give any indication of the amount of wine left in the glass. The bars generally prefer small and over-filled glasses to proper service, and without exception include in their lists wines that are really too young to be drunk with enjoyment.

They do not always serve better food than pubs, though they generally give it more fanciful names. The better for that, game pie and hot quiches are the standard fare. Continental cheeses are come-moussé, though not always well looked after.

I have had letters in defence of their favourites from regular customers at Davy's wine bars, Whittington's and Ball's Brothers, and one reader even put in a good word for El Vino's. Others have been amazed at the bills I have been

paying for my meals—but it should be noted that I have usually taken three wines, and had at least two dishes to test the catering adequately.

A reasonably substantial snack would usually be available for £1, and the bars are obviously a useful alternative to over-priced restaurants for those who think pubs are too vulgar. A full meal and decent bottle will cost about £5 per person.

The clientele is often young, and the surroundings are more idiosyncratic and characterful than the general run of restaurants. I often come to a standstill as I am afraid that London wine bars do not do justice to the better beverage.

Warming up The invitation to Thursday's Twelfth Night Party at St Mary's Church, Lambeth, was among the half-dozen most off-putting I have ever received. "It is advisable", it read, "to dress warmly and to bring a rug."

It was sound advice, for St Mary's, which adjoins Lambeth Palace and which has been redundant since 1972, has no heating and precious few other

amenities. The purpose of the meeting—for it was in truth more in the nature of a meeting than a party, despite the wine and mince pies—was to promote a possible use for the church, to prevent its being demolished.

There have been several plans for converting it to a useful purpose, but the latest could have more chance of success than the others. A Trust is being formed to raise between £100,000 and £250,000 to turn it into a conference and research centre for gardeners. The inspiration for the scheme is that one of the two remaining tombs in the churchyard is of the John Tradescants



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## RISKING THE DOLLAR

needs no stressing that the fate of the United States economy is of critical concern to the rest of the industrial world. The failure of the American recovery to manifest itself with real vigour last year was the longest single contributory factor in the general depression in which the rest of the world has failed as yet to emerge. It is now a constant theme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the deficit countries, like the United Kingdom, are severely hampered in their struggle to restore equilibrium by the fact that those in a stronger position are not taking sufficient retaliatory action to counteract the effects of the Opec oil price rise in the general level of Western industrial activity.

From this point of view there will be many, in this country and elsewhere, who welcome the indications at the weekend that Carter will make substantial economic reflation a central and early part of his policy. It had, in his election campaign, been urged that this would be the best. A major plank in his platform had been the pledge that would "get America back to work". Much of his criticism of President Ford related to the charge that he was allowing unemployment to rise unmercifully. As a Democrat and populist, Mr Carter by instinct and political calculation has been concerned with these questions than with inflation and the international worth of the dollar, which are more traditional concerns of bankers, Wall Street and the Republicans.

In the event Mr Carter has

shown a strong degree of caution in his proposals. The total sums involved are somewhat less than had been expected, both in their estimated effect on the economy and in their prospective extra burden on the federal budget deficit. Even more important, the measures that have been announced are to be spread over two years and not concentrated into one. This has the advantage of reducing the economic, while leaving largely intact the political, impact of the package. Such a strategy, however, carries with it the real danger, if the American economy now belately picks up fast in 1977, that the new President will consider himself politically committed to a further bout of reflation in his second year, when other considerations might be arguing for greater caution.

Such caution on the part of Mr Carter in deciding the size and shape of his reflationary package will, however, still not be enough to convince those of a monetarist persuasion of the wisdom of what he proposes. Although inflation in the United States is at a lower level than in many less happy countries, it certainly could not be said to be under control, or that inflationary expectations had been anything like fully wrong from the American system. Further, there is some irony in the fact that while the United States has taken a strong, if quiet, position that the British public sector deficit is too high and should be reduced as a condition for IMF loans and sterling balance safety nets, the United States has budget deficit which is an infinitely larger and more dispersed economy than that of the United Kingdom.

## HE CONTRADICTIONS THAT FACE MR RICHARD

Richard has certainly got less he hoped out of the meeting the five frontline presidents

Lusaka. They have not lured a British presence in Rhodesia as an element in transitional regime, or as sufficient surety for calling off guerrilla war. They have not elected it either, so Mr Richard

is between the lines may be that the Presidents will give the end of a thread still to low through the jungle when meets them today.

but some such endorsement is ballyhoo essential to moving Mr Richard off the line taken last week by Mr van der Byl, his own minister. The Presidents' assertion that what will end the guerrilla war will be the end to colonialism, oppression and racism will rather give Mr Richard more arguments for rejecting British proposals, even if the odds—given the composition of the meeting, was a necessary antation.

much more important is the Presidents' decision openly to the Patriotic Front, the one led by Mr Nkomo and Mugabe (with Mr Nkomo and Mugabe's prisoner.) They have in effect been nominated as official Zimbabwe negotiating successor body, and the ripples are specifically concerned with them in their positions. They have made the extreme demands in the biggest inroads into Kissinger proposals—press-

This complicates any efforts at mediation. Quite apart from Mr Smith's reaction, it will almost certainly not be acceptable to Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole (who claims he leads the Zanu faction and not Mr Mugabe). The indications are that if an election were held among the Rhodesian blacks immediately Bishop Muzorewa would win handsomely over Mr Nkomo's candidates. The Bishop may well see in the Lusaka communiqué an open warning to his followers to change sides for their own future good, which he is liable to resent as interference with internal Zimbabwean affairs and an effort by Mr Nkomo to save his political fortunes by unfair means. This will be very useful to Mr Smith's arguments, whether or not it frightens the Bishop's supporters

It is difficult to think that these complications can be sorted out in the eight days left before the conference is reconvened at which the Patriotic Front will claim solely to represent the Africans. Indeed, the basic decisions can now only be taken in Africa.

tionary within the original Six who did not recognize that. In 1966 Sir Harold Wilson and the Cabinet turned towards membership only as an expedient to wriggle off the hook of devaluation and when they returned to power in 1974 they resorted for party reasons to the gamble of a referendum to confirm British membership.

Like Sir Harold, Mr Callaghan as Prime Minister shows his laissez-faire pragmatism about Britain in Europe by sending to meetings of the Council of Ministers a succession of ministers such as Mr John Silkin, Mr Tony Benn, and Mr Peter Shore, who are hostile to nearly every idea and ideal of Europeanism; and in the Commons Mr Callaghan makes no attempt to avoid the impression that Britain is in Europe for what he can get, above all a food subsidy of £1.5m every day of the year. More than that: when the Labour delegation to the European Parliament elected a leader to succeed the Europeanist Mr Michael Stewart, they chose a Tribune Mr John Prescott, who would not touch the EEC with a barge-pole if he could help it.

No wonder Egon baulked when Mr Jenkins tried to dictate a change in the choice of West Germany's Commissioner; no wonder he said *primum inter pares*, for the best part of a day and night last week to persuade his 12 fellow Commissioners to accept his judgment of how portfolios should be matched to men. No wonder Mr Crookland asks himself how long it will be before he succeeds Mr Healey at the Treasury, knowing there can be no change until his six months' tenure of the Council Presidency and the conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in June come felicitously to an end. Apart from their personal commitment to Europeanism, their leadership must be limited by the Labour Government's demonstrable halfheartedness about membership, except that the Cabinet sees a clear political and financial advantage.

Not can it be said that the House of Commons shows much awareness of Britain's membership of the EEC. Today MP's return from the Christmas adjournment, and the day's first business will be one of the rare debates about the EEC's impact on Britain. Several debates

one after the other, in fact, starting with developments in the Community between May and October, 1976, and moving on to Commission documents dealing with credit institutions, banking legislation, and a European export bank. There will be a painfully thin attendance, and the discussions will be sustained by a platoon of specialists in Community affairs.

Now it is true that Sir Harold Wilson, Mr Heath and Mr Callaghan, in turn as Prime Ministers, have kept their pledge to make regular reports to the House on the meetings of Council of Ministers and Heads of Government. A Minister of State from the Foreign Office conscientiously announced the Council's programme for the following month. There are committees in both houses to scrutinise EEC secondary legislation (so called), although the reports attract little or no political leadership. Very occasionally, as may the committee's reports and warnings lead to a brief debate in the Commons.

Yet it is all little better than a facade, a casual gesture in the direction of Europe. Consider Hansard for December 23 starting at column 911. Mr Foot, the anti-European Leader of the House, was announcing business for the week ahead, and for today he recited off a list of European Commission documents by meaningless reference numbers. He chose a day for the debates, incidentally, when the European Parliament would be assembling in Luxembourg, and most specialists on EEC affairs would certainly be out of the country.

More to the point, though, Mr Foot came to the House without knowing what the EEC legislation now brought under question was that he had put down for debate.

In short, on the anniversary of four years of EEC membership, Government business managers in the two Houses, for all the virtues of our parliamentary system, have yet to find a procedure whereby Westminster may effectively influence Government action flowing out of the Commission over which Mr Jenkins now presides. In more words than one Europeanism at Westminster is only skin deep. The necessary adjustment to European membership has still to be made. Whatever it may be, it has not the smack of strong European leadership now or for some time.

## avid Wood

## in the EEC, but not quite holeheartedly

one of the least amiable of our national political traits to take for granted that all things British are necessarily best, and that it has been bred by providence that we sacrifice our ease to send ouraries carrying the word from minister to peoples who live in mess and ignorance. For that reason, correction seems obligatory on the extravagant, even

imprudent, comment about the commanding heights in the European Economic Community of two of the ablest our politicians: Mr Anthony Jenkins as President of the Council Ministers for six months, and Mr

Jenkins as President of the Commission in Brussels for an al four year.

hey will, it has been expansively tested, give to the Community a critical hour the stronger ership and direction it so badly is, resolve the most immediate items on sight, cut Gordian s, and if need be emulate Moses part the English Channel to Western Europe into the nised land. I ask leave to doubt or so much because they can times be the most remote and ly politicians of their generation rather because they start from European and governmental base of a European commitment. Per best service they render, he might now train upon it, will be to reconcile Britain, least many of their own Labour ages high and low, to a Euro destiny, and to serve as ionaries from there to here.

ter all, Mr Crookland, Mr Jenkins used to belong, to government and a party that has been able to make up its about membership of the EEC, he would be a fool of a poli-

## Policy on pension schemes

From Lord Byers

Sir, Alastair Pilkington makes a sensible and important plea for greater unity in policy making between the major parties (*The Times*, January 4) and he cites the Social Security Pensions legislation which proceeded through both Houses without a hostile vote on any of its major stages.

The unity which was then established is now being jeopardized. To some extent this is, as Sir Alastair says, because of the rather unclear terms of the White Paper on trade union participation in the running of occupational schemes, a position which I believe will, in the end, have to be modified.

To an even greater extent this unified approach is being undermined by the determination of the Government to continue its policy of restricting the improvements of occupational pension benefits above the absolute minimum required to contract out, unless the cost is set against the pay limits, and its insistence that no new policy for pensions can be announced until the next stage of the pay policy is upon us in July of this year.

Companies will find it virtually impossible to carry out meaningful consultations and negotiations when they do not know whether or not they will be able to implement the policy they agreed. Above all, the time factor in bringing in the new Act into operation is now crucial. The date for this is April 1978 in theory but in practice decision will have to be made well before the end of 1977 this year.

Lord Allen of Athlone, Chairman of the Occupational Pensions Board, was reported in *The Times* on December 2 as predicting the possibility of complete chaos if more haste were not made in deciding whether or not to contract out of the new state scheme.

Sir Donald Sargent and others made the same point most forcibly in your columns on December 22.

If a statement of government policy is to be delayed until the next stage of pay policy is settled, as I understand it, is one entitled to ask the Government how they expect negotiations to be completed and applications of companies to contract out to be processed by the OPB in time for the schemes to function from April 1978?

If there should be any delay we risk the devaluation, once again, of hundreds of thousands of future pensioners who will get that lesser provision in retirement which delay inevitably involves.

All that is required from the Government is an announcement now to the effect that any improvements in benefits agreed in the coming months will be able to be implemented from an agreed date onwards. This does not constitute a breach of the pay code but it would allow consultations and negotiations to proceed to a positive conclusion.

Yours faithfully,

BYERS,  
Chairman,  
Company Pensions Information  
Centre,  
7 Old Park Lane, W1.  
January 4.

## 25 years on

From Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow, East (Conservative)

Sir, In congratulating you on the excellent persuasiveness of the message in your leading article "25 Years on" (December 31), an overwhelming number of observers and commentators would nowadays presumably accept the logic of the call in the last paragraph for a government to move away from emphasis on security to opportunity in the years ahead.

At the same time, and linking up with the interesting recent correspondence in your columns on Germany's success, this need not indeed should not—mean an inevitable deterioration in the nation's social capital if lasting economic recovery was quick enough. Quite the reverse; in fact German's economic advance has allowed her to

accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is difficult to think that

these complications can be sorted out in the eight days left before the conference is reconvened at which the Patriotic Front will

claim solely to represent the Africans. Indeed, the basic decisions can now only be taken in Africa.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation. Mr Richard must in fact ask Mr Vorster to go much further than Dr Kissinger did, without Dr Kissinger's special leverage.

It is hard to follow Mr Richard's reaction that the communiqué should please Mr Vorster. In effect it now requires him to put pressure on Mr Smith not just to accept modifications to the Kissinger plan (which Mr Vorster could justify to his restive constituents) but to accept a plan for the rather prompt replacement of himself and his colleagues by a Patriotic Front government with some white participation



## COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK. January 9. Divine Service was held in Sandringham Church this morning. The Archbishop of York presided the sermon. His Majesty presented The Queen's Colour to the Royal Artillery at the King Edward VII School, King's Lynn, to Mr Thomas Holland, who was introduced by His Majesty's presence by Mr R. D. Greaves, the Headmaster.

The Prince of Wales will attend the National Farmers' Union annual dinner at the Hilton Hotel, Park Lane, on January 25.

Princess Anne, as president of the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, and Captain Mark Phillips will attend the premiere of the 1976 film, a production of the academy's endowment fund, at the ABC Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, on January 31.

### Birthdays today

Sir John Benteld, 80; Air Commodore Sir Vernon Brown, 88; Mr Sir Michael Griffin, 66; Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphreys, 56; Mr Roy Moore, 69; Admiral Sir Manley Power, 73; Sir Eric Priddle, 81; Sir Gerald Reeve, 80.

### Today's engagements

International Boat Show, Earl's Court, 9-30. Lecture: Animal colours, British Museum (Natural History), 3. Luncheon recital: Melos Quartet of Stuttgart, St John's, Smith Square, 1.

### Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr David C. M. Smith, through environmental health officer, Knowsley, Merseyside, to be 1977 chairman of Environmental Health Association's general council. Mr A. W. Bridges to be chief regional officer of the West Midlands region of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

### £50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, amounted on Saturday, was won by number PK 00750. The winner lives in Cheadle.

The £25,000 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £10,000 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £5,000 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £1,000 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £500 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £100 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £50 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £25 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £10 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £5 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £2 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £1 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.50 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.25 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.10 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.05 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.025 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.015 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.01 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.005 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.0025 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.0015 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.001 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.0005 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.00025 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.00015 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 76124 6 TK 76124 11 VIX 76124

The £0.0001 winners are:

2 EL 0720 8 18 429619 12 VIX 76124  
1 F 28 429620 12 VIX 76124  
2 FW 5241 4 OT 14/643 11 VIX 76124  
9 VIX 76124 5 KN 14/642 14 X 76124  
1 1 VIX 76124 6 KN 14/642 11 VIX 76124  
1 VIX 7612

A diplomatic touch for the men of FO, page 16

**EATCROFT** US industry cheered by Mr Carter's package, page 17

## BSC abandons its break-even goal but aims to limit loss to £70m

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

British Steel Corporation has abandoned its objective of breaking even this year.

With market conditions deteriorating, the state steel undertaking is preparing to trim its production in the final three months of the financial year, which ends in March, although the hope is that losses can be kept to below £70m.

Last year BSC recorded a post-tax loss of £255m, and Sir Charles Villiers, its new chairman, who took over from Sir Monty Finniston in September, had hoped that the corporation would have achieved a break-even position and possibly made a small profit this year.

Over the first six months the corporation managed to recover substantially from the previous year, and reduce the loss to £48m over the half year, after charging interest of £75m and exchange losses of £95m. Since then it has been improving output and overcome most of the production problems faced in the early part of the year.

Until the end of November it had been operating at, but an output of 23 million tonnes of crude steel would now be required for the corporation to reach it.

Production seems likely to be about 21 million tonnes, and there is little prospect of market demand improving significantly until the final quarter of this year.

A loss of around £70m appears to be a real prospect, although corporation executives are hopeful that the eventual result will be a loss of less than £50m and £60m. The feeling is that the break-even objective could be achieved by implementing severe cutbacks in maintenance and other work, but the corporation believes it is more important to be in a strong position to exploit the upturn in demand when it appears.

Against the background of worsening market conditions, BSC is planning to reduce pro-

## Post Office forecasts 'significant profits'

By Malcolm Brown

Sir William Ryland, chairman of the Post Office, said yesterday that there would be a "significant" increase in the corporation's profits this year. But Sir William, who was replying to an assertion by Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, that phone profits alone this year would total around £100m, declined to be drawn into specifying any figure.

Speaking on BBC Radio's *The World This Weekend*, Sir William said it was too early to give definite figures, but profits would be significantly better than those for 1975-76.

In 1975-76 the corporation made a profit of £147.9m; telecommunications achieved a total of £154.7m and Giro, remittance services and data processing all made small contributions. Postage lost £9.2m during the year.

Sir William said yesterday: "Only a short time ago we were being criticized for being inefficient and making losses. We recognize that we need to invest in this country, and we have to find the money from our own resources."

In spite of Sir William's caution, there have been indications for some months that the corporation would make what by the standards of the last few years is remarkably high profit. By the end of the financial year it appears probable that the overall profit of the corporation will be between £250m and £400m, the Post's share being brought in from telephones.

Postes are expected to break even or possibly make a small loss, while Giro and the other services will again contribute a small profit.

A large profit by the corporation will go a long way to helping it meet the new financial targets the Government has imposed. The telecommunications division must earn for three years 1976-77 to 1978-79 a real rate of return of 6 per cent.

Reaction to a high profit from the corporation is certain to be mixed. There is relief that the Post Office is now back to profitability after a series of disastrous years, but critics suggest that the size of the profits is a surprise even to the PO.

It is also looking for expansion of its sales to the North American market over the next year.

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

## New approach on worker-directors

By Maurice Corrigan  
Industrial Editor

Enabling legislation for a more flexible approach in encouraging the introduction of workers' democracy throughout British industry may be forced on the Government. This means rejecting the majority view of Lord Bullock's Committee of Inquiry into Industrial Democracy that union-elected employee directors should share unitary boardroom power with shareholders' nominees and a quota of independent directors.

Ministers are apparently deeply disturbed by the vehemence of the opposition which industrialists have privately pledged ahead of publication of the full Bullock report later this month.

The Confederation of British Industry and the British Institute of Management, and a host of other representative organizations are about to launch a potentially divisive campaign of a predominantly opposition to any Government-imposed form of industrial democracy.

Opinion within Whitehall, where a separate study has been in progress on how to promote employee participation in the state-owned industries and public services, has swung towards introducing only some form of background legislation that stimulates experiments, and recognizes the need for tailoring participation to individual corporate situations.

This recognizes the deep divisions within the Bullock Committee as well as the varying responses obtained in the Government's own consultations in the public sector.

Just how deeply split is the Bullock Committee, which gives a majority recommendation for single-tier boards based on the 2x2 formula, is indicated by the strength of the minority views of its industrialist members.

These come from Mr Jack Callard, the ex-ICI chairman who now heads British Home Stores, Mr Barry Heath, chairman of GKN, and Mr Norman Biggs, the former Esso and Williams & Glyn's Bank chairman.

They claim that most of industry, middle management, and even some powerful trade unions do not want the appointment of worker directors as proposed by the union representatives and academics represented on the committee.

Of this combination of interests, their minority report

says starkly: "It would be exceedingly unwise for the nation to disregard their practical realism and accept the theories of those who see this debate as a means of changing the structure of society in this country and who would seek to bring the boards of the private sector under trade union control".

Scanlon, they argue, has been taken by their Bullock colleagues, of the realities of British industry. Industry had a fragmented union movement, and a large sector of the workforce do not belong to unions. The unions believe deeply in collective bargaining and were divided about all the problems involved in power-sharing within private industry.

The minority report's strongest words are reserved for the proposal that worker democracy has to be effected only through trade unions.

One of the great strengths of political democracy, they declare, is that every citizen has equal rights and no one need belong to either a party or an organization to exercise their rights.

"It would make a mockery of democracy as we know it to limit the rights of employees in any system of industrial democracy to those who have opted for collective representation through a trade union", they state.

They see the supervisory board directors being drawn from all employees, including nominees of shop floor, white collar staff and middle management.

While this seems a considerable concession, the industrialists on the Bullock Committee go on to say the concept of supervisory boards should be introduced to companies only where there had been a representative Employees Council for a minimum of three years and where there was an overwhelming ballot by employees for non-union representatives.

Intriguingly, the minority report is not opposed to worker

directors in principle, rather the objection is aimed at the appointment of single-tier boards, which now served as the apex of skilled executive management.

The dilution of management expertise, the confusion of objectives and the risk of a blocking vote emerging from the formula proposed in the minority report seem a sure recipe for a decline in managerial leadership as well as initiative.

If the Government were to insist on putting workers on boards, then the German model might be embraced. There, the two-tier system in large companies (with supervisory and management boards) had a sub-structure of employee councils.

Supervisory boards in Britain, they suggest, could consist of one-third employee-elected members, one-third shareholders, and one-third independents.

The independents would be appointed by employee and shareholder directors acting together on a two-thirds majority vote.

They see the supervisory board directors being drawn from all employees, including nominees of shop floor, white collar staff and middle management.

While this seems a considerable concession, the industrialists on the Bullock Committee go on to say the concept of supervisory boards should be introduced to companies only where there had been a representative Employees Council for a minimum of three years and where there was an overwhelming ballot by employees for non-union representatives.

Intriguingly, the minority report is not opposed to worker

secret ballots by employees in resolving how employee representation systems should be introduced. Employee nominees on a supervisory board should constitute less than half the membership. All employees, and not just union members, should be concerned in any elections to either Employee Councils or the subsequently established Supervisory Boards.

Both Sir Jack Callard and Mr Norman Biggs are proposing to explain their opposition to the Bullock majority views at a special conference being called on January 28 by the British Institute of Management.

The BIM, for its part, does not believe the Government is right to propose legislation on industrial democracy.

Mr Roy Close, the BIM's director general, comments: "To judge from everything we hear about a majority report, a minority report, and a dissenting member of the majority, it is clear that views remain sharply divided".

This, they argue, has been reinforced by the particular circumstances and needs of companies. The original terms of reference for the Bullock team were heavily biased in the first place.

The Government should pay regard to the needs and circumstances of different industries by pursuing a flexible approach, allowing a settling in period for participative systems that can be negotiated to reflect individual needs.

The CBI view is that industry must get on with its own work on participation in its own way "without the threat of ill-conceived legislation". Lord Watkinson, the president, claims that to enforce board membership by delegates from the shop floor, and even worse, trade union nominees from outside companies was to stand the whole system of participation on its head.

He has told CBI members who are anxious about the Bullock report: "You will be shocked, alarmed, and angered when you see it".

The Government is proposing to make a statement when the Bullock report is released. At the same time, it will indicate its thoughts for policy in the public sector with a White Paper planned for nationalized industries.

Beleaguered cities look to Mr Carter for relief

Many of America's biggest cities are still in desperate financial difficulties, with problems too great to solve by themselves.

Detroit announced last week that it was almost bankrupt, and Mayor Beame of New York is to try to raise local taxes again and make further spending cuts to reduce the city's next budget deficit of at least \$585m (£344m).

The city was rescued from the brink of financial disaster just over a year ago. It has stumbled forward, but the threat of a new crisis is ever present.

Acute financial problems in cities could undermine the slowly rising level of confidence in the nation's economic prospects and the efforts being made in Washington to strengthen the economy.

Many of the biggest cities in north-eastern United States have imposed tax levels so high that employers have moved elsewhere.

They confront huge and growing social welfare bills, with New York City in a particularly poor situation, as a Federal Reserve Bank report notes.

It states that the city's social welfare expenditures are 14 times what they were 20 years ago. The number of young and old people in the city has swelled so much that less than half the residents are of working age.

The number of people needing public assistance has grown, since 1951 from 339,000 to 598,000, and manufacturing employment in the city is 55 per cent of the level of two decades ago.

Mr Beame and other mayors are doing all they can to balance their budgets but are stripping their cities of their attractiveness and vitality as a result.

They are hoping that President-elect Carter will come to the rescue. He is likely to help, and has suggested that he recognizes the real problems and, more important, that he is aware of how these problems can weaken the country as a whole.

Swift action is needed to avoid new crises. It can take several forms, most notably a full restructuring of social welfare, involving much greater direct federal Government payment.

In addition, the Government could assume a greater share of the education, hospital, roads and public transport costs of cities.

But financing such schemes will generate budget difficulties, and because of this it is no longer possible to say that financial problems of many of the great American cities rank among the most important matters. Mr Carter will have to deal with when he takes over the Presidency on January 20.

Frank Vogl

## More exports now charged in foreign currencies

By Our Industrial Staff

Just over 20 per cent of exports are invoiced in foreign currencies, according to an analysis of commercial invoices lodged with the Customs and Excise.

As in 1968, when there was an earlier move to defuse the effect of the sterling balances on the exchange rate of the pound, the Bank for International Settlements would set up a standby credit for the Bank of England which would be guaranteed by the other central banks of the Group of Ten and Switzerland.

Today's circumstances, the standby would be at least \$2,000m (about £1,200m) covering about half the outstanding sterling balances held by official bodies abroad.

However, unlike the 1968 package, there would be no individual deals between the Bank of England and foreign official holders of sterling to ensure that they kept part of their reserves in London, because the sterling area has now effectively disappeared.

These three, with the United States and Japan, can be expected to shoulder the main financial burden of the operation.

There were few examples of invoicing in foreign currencies

## Brazil and Colombia seek accord on coffee prices

By Frank Vogl

Bogota, Jan 9.—Brazil and Colombia, two of the world's biggest coffee producers, are calling for a special session of the International Coffee Council to look into ways of stabilizing world coffee prices, a Colombian government spokesman said yesterday.

The analysis, documented in the latest issue of *Trade and Industry*, covered selected export shipments in April, 1976. From a sample of some 2,700 invoices it emerged that the overall figure was made up of 12 per cent of the invoices in the importing country's own currency and 8 per cent in American dollars.

The Confederation of British Industry is organizing a seminar next month to explain to businessmen the choice of currencies available for export invoicing.

More exports now charged in foreign currencies

other than dollars or those of the importing countries.

The journal says that it seems likely that the overall proportion of foreign currency invoicing had been rising relative to its traditional level—earlier limited work had suggested a proportion of 10 to 15 per cent—and suggests that the decline in the sterling exchange rate since the spring may have led to a further increase in the proportion.

The text of the exchanges, initiated by President Lopez on Monday, were released here to-day.

Mr Blumenthal says Carter measures may help trading partners

From Frank Vogl

Washington, Jan 9.—Mr Michael Blumenthal, the American Treasury Secretary designate, stated today that he hopes the new package of reflationary measures proposed by Mr Carter, the President-elect, would be coordinated with actions taken by America's chief trading partners to strengthen their own domestic economies.

Mr Blumenthal stressed in a television interview today that the Carter Administration fully recognized the degree to which the United States lives in an economically inter-related world, and that the Administration will be determined to "do its very best" to coordinate and cooperate with foreign countries in economic affairs.

He noted that the precise numbers involved in the new reflationary programme had still to be finalized. The \$30,000m two-year programme already announced should be seen as just a first step, he said, "and only a first step" towards strengthening the economy, increasing business confidence and creating incentives to invest.

The future Treasury Secretary considered that without this programme it was unlikely that unemployment this year would fall below 7 to 7.5 per cent from the current level of around 8 per cent.

The new programme should reduce the jobless rate by about 1 per cent and, so, with luck, take it close to 6.5 per cent by the end of the year. In addition, and more important, he said the programme would ensure a further reduction of unemployment in 1978.

Mr Blumenthal said the programme involved some moderate tax cuts which should be viewed as only the first of unleashing further inflationary pressures.

the Administration's plans to reshape the American tax system.

Tax reform, involving some fundamental changes in tax rates and a simplification of the tax code, is one of Mr Carter's chief priorities, he pointed out.

Working out major reform proposals was highly complicated and would take some time. However, he suggested that the Administration should be able to offer its proposals to the Congress some time this year, so that they could come into effect in 1978.

The Carter Administration aimed to offer the business community a more secure economic environment that would forcefully contribute to the development of a "more vibrant and growing economy". He added that should the new package of measures prove to be insufficient, he felt certain that Mr Carter would not hesitate to call for additional measures.

Mr Blumenthal said he was not concerned right now about America's growing balance of trade deficit, as this was largely the product of the United States enjoying faster economic growth now than that being seen in most of its chief trading partner countries.

He was hopeful that those foreign countries would be able to achieve faster growth rates and be encouraged by the leadership being given now with the new reflationary measures Mr Carter had outlined.

Finally, Mr Blumenthal did not see any real danger of sharply rising inflation here this year. The new administration has been careful and prudent in designing the new reflationary package to ensure that it did not have the effect of unleashing further inflationary pressures.

There's one London bank that really understands Eastern Europe

The Moscow Narodny Bank has the experience, the knowledge and the connections that are essential for East-West trade to flourish.

Moscow Narodny has been an integral part of the City of London since 1919 and today enjoys very close relationships with Central and Commercial Banks in the USSR and other East European countries.

The bank's unrivalled experience in the finance of East-West trade makes it the ideal choice for any company or organisation entering this highly important area of world commerce.

**MOSCOW NARODNY BANK**  
THE BANK FOR EAST-WEST TRADE  
24/32 King William Street, London, EC4P 4JS  
Branches in Beirut and Singapore  
Representative Office

# Management

## A diplomatic touch for the men at the Foreign Office

The public service tends to be regarded as fair game for criticism. But relatively few or the people who enjoy this pastime appear to have any detailed understanding of how the service works, or how, specifically, it could be improved.

One sector of the public service which is likely to be in the news before long is the Diplomatic Service. For the past 12 months it has had the benefit of being examined by the Central Policy Review Staff ("Think Tank"), a task which was due to be completed about now, though it is not clear how much of the "Think Tank's" report will be made public.

But how does one most effectively manage an organization like the Diplomatic Service which has 58 departments in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London, and nearly 220 establishments of various shapes and sizes throughout the world?

Such a degree of dispersal is of itself enough to create substantial management problems. But to these must be added problems created by the abstract nature of the work.

How does one, for example, measure the efficiency of the political reporting from Washington? And how is that to be assessed against the work of another mission elsewhere which may be mainly concerned with promoting overseas trade, or deterring the nationalization of British assets or, perhaps, just keeping an eye on the use made of British aid?

The problem is a difficult one which has to be tackled from a number of directions, and one strand in the FCO's monitoring and control of its operations is through the Diplomatic Service Inspectorate which describes itself as "in-house consultants".

The inspectorate consists of 35 people from within the diplomatic service. They include five teams, each of three people, who tour the embassies and other overseas establishments. There are also two people permanently involved in inspecting the departments of the FCO in London.

The role of the inspectorate is as being to carry out a continuous review of the operations of the Diplomatic Service both at home and abroad, to ensure that its resources are being used efficiently and for the right purposes.

What this means is that every establishment abroad and every department at home is subjected to a detailed examination roughly every three years.

At the end of the overseas teams, who stay in the inspectorate for about two years, before resuming their normal careers in diplomacy, make three tours a year, each of about 11 weeks, with periods for debriefing and briefing in between.

The inspections appear to have the tone of a cooperative examination between the inspectors and the staff of the mission, rather than an intimidating exposure of fault by stern interrogators. A station will

normally know some months in advance when the inspectors are to arrive.

The inspectors will discuss their tour's conclusions as they are being formulated with the staff of the mission concerned and this can lead to a modification of views on both sides, so that the lengthy report finally made by the inspectors will usually contain a lot of material on which agreement has already been achieved.

The finance department has its own internal audit system, and although the inspectorate's search for efficiency in the mission's clearly has financial implications, cash saving does not appear to be a key purpose.

Rather the main objective appears to be to achieve financial purposes."

Thus, among the first tasks of the inspectors when being briefed in London and on arrival at a mission will be to assess what are the main British interests and the essential purpose of the mission, and it will be against those purposes that the adequacy of the resources and the use made of them will be assessed.

The inspectors' reports tend to be characterized by great attention to detail. For example, they could recommend that a political embassy to be strengthened or reduced in strength. They may find that procedures for handling top secret material are inadequate.

But equally, they may feel that some typewriters could usefully be returned to store, or

that the Spanish and German language cassettes should be replaced by French, or similar trivialities.

The inspectors do not normally assess the cost implications of their recommendations, although there was one recent occasion in which they did so and concluded that they would lead to savings in one country alone of about £400,000 a year, a sum which would go a long way towards matching the costs of the inspectorate.

However, the general philosophy of the inspectorate has tended to be to try to make a fairly taut assessment of the facilities required and to assume the necessary cash resources would be made available.

There are some indications that the advent of cash limits is now leading to a modification of that philosophy. There appear to be two related reasons for placing at least a question mark against the inspectorate's effectiveness. The first is that because the members of the inspectorate are also members of the Diplomatic Service they are likely to share many of its assumptions.

The second is that the inspectors are people of middling seniority, most of them, no doubt, with hopes of further advancement in the service, and their period in the inspectorate might well be a rather delicate stage of their careers.

Neither of these factors seems likely to lead to the inspections being unduly robust.

RC

## Training films learn to communicate with international audiences

The finals of the Management Training Film and Video competition organized by the British Industrial and Scientific Film Association and the British Film Institute Management saw "Video Arts" Meetings, Bloody Meetings take but the trophy presented by the Imperial Group and one of the two certificates given by the BIM; and the other certificate also went to Video Arts for their *Manhunt*.

Video Arts' approach to training, using John Cleese's remarkable comic talent, is by now well-known and appreciated. *Manhunt* shows him in three managerial interview situations, making three different types of mistake.

The title of *Meetings* is self-explanatory and the praiseworthy purpose is to make meetings shorter, more productive and more satisfying.

The chairman of Imperial

Group, Mr John Pile, when he presented the trophy, spoke of an aspect of training films that is often overlooked—their export potential. The market for our training films is expanding—an implicit tribute, suggested, to the quality of our management, as well as a measure of the quality of our films.

Midbank Films, which earlier this year made *Your House in Order?* (industrial accidents are caused by untidiness and slack working) and *Men in the Middle* (the supervisor, sandwiched between management and shop stewards and, balancing the claims of production and safety) have come up now with a package of two films on coaching for the Training Services Agency of the Manpower Services Commission.

*I Owe You* shows a manager being introduced by an enlightened colleague to the need for developing the abilities of subordinates; *Received with Interest*, to be viewed after work based on the accompanying leader's guide, shows the reformed manager putting his lessons into practice. There is no messenger and the package could do them a lot of good.

Wimpy presumably had export potential well in mind when they made *Focus on Training*. This is not a training film, but a mixture of the elaborate facilities that Wimpy provide in their training organization.

It is mainly designed for the company's own training purposes, but the organization also undertakes outside assignments. In the light of its overseas representation this stirs an echo of Mr Pile's reference to the African head of the largest company in one African

country he had visited recently who is sending his colleague concerned with training to a course in Imperial's training school.

Training is increasingly international and films are no small part of it.

*Meetings, Bloody Meetings and Manhunt*, both 29 minutes; £245 each. Hire: two days, £38.50; seven days, £48.50.

*Your House in Order?*, 23 minutes, and *Men in the Middle*, 22 minutes; £150 each. Hire: three days, £20; seven days, £25.

*I Owe You*, 25 minutes; £250. Received with Interest, 14 minutes; £150. Complete package, £315. Hire: three days, £35; seven days, £45.

*Focus on Training*, 22 minutes. Free hire.

Eynon Smart

Included in the overall model is a local delivery cost model. This calculates the cost per unit of serving groups of customers from all the depots that can practically serve them.

It evaluates the economics of journeys of more than one day and goes on to select the type of journey which will give the cheapest unit delivery costs.

To validate the model the company's operations in 1975

were analysed. Every aspect of the model's solution was compared with actual company practice and discrepancies were accounted for.

Trebor Sharps and Scicon are now using the model to identify areas where savings can be made and to evaluate the costs of implementation.

Another example of distribution modelling software is the Pathfinder package developed by British Road Services, which is used to estimate the number and sizes of vehicles needed for a delivery fleet.

Using Ordnance Survey grid squares to define the depot delivery areas, information on quantities of goods and the drops to be made can be specified in either of two ways, depending on the detail required.

For fleet sizing calculations the total volume of goods to be delivered in each square and the total number of drops in it are specified. For vehicle routing, the location, quantity to be delivered, service level and restricted delivery times are specified for each customer.

This information is used together with data on the roads in the area, expected vehicle speeds and work study or other standards to produce a detailed set of routes.

As well as fleet sizing and route planning, the Pathfinder package has been applied to distribution audits, the selection of additional or replacement vehicles, depot location, evaluating time restrictions, analysing levels of customer service, assessing the economics of trips longer than one day, evaluating productivity negotiations and the effects of seasonal factors, training and planning collections.

The Pathfinder system and the Trebor Sharp model represent two approaches to distribution planning—the packaged system (in this case developed by the computer bureau) and the tailored solution.

Both offer fast calculation and the ability to test a wide range of options.

In cases where a mathematical statement of the problem is required but where standard packages do not fit mathematical programming codes, such as Scicon's "Sciconic", can be used. For a national chain of clothing retailers, for example, a detailed study of inter-depot trunking operations, using the Sciconic code, has been completed.

Here, the objectives were to determine the optimum size and location of the vehicle fleet and to produce route schedules in response to specified levels of demand.

A mathematical model was constructed which was able to select the best combination of containers, articulated trailers and freightliners.

Simultaneously, it determined how each container or trailer should be packed and the path it should take to its destination.

To complete the picture the model also represents the movement of empty containers and trailers which are necessary to ensure the correct balance of resources at each depot.

The sort of questions

that are answered include

how much of what type of goods should I make at each factory? To which depot should it be sent and which depots should supply which customers? How should I schedule my factories or individual machines to satisfy demand and maintain my stock levels?

Do I need all my factories or depots? If not, which should I close? How much money will I save and what will be the cost in terms of flexibility?

Kenneth Owen

RESULTS IN BRIEF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER

1976 1975

Turnover 23,889 23,757

Profit before tax and extraordinary items 2,043 1,008

Dividends per Ordinary share (gross) 2.5p 1.54p

Earnings per Ordinary share 12.7p 6.1p

Shareholders' funds 7,210 5,623

Net assets per Ordinary share 46.0p 35.4p

Borrowings as a percentage of shareholders' funds 17.3% 55.9%

To: The Secretary,  
Redman Heenan International Limited,  
PO Box 29, Shrub Hill Road,  
Worcester WR3 9EQ.

Please send me a copy of the 1976 Report & Accounts.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_</







## Stock Exchange Prices

# Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began Jan 4. Dealings End, Jan 14. § Contango Day, Jan 17. Settlement Day, Jan 25.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

## مكذا من الأصل

**Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on pages 10 & 11**

**SECRETARIAL**

**Alfred Marks Bureau**

From a selection at 17, Oxford St, W.1. 734 7721

**CHEERS!**

Secretary. £3,000 + working for large corporation in executive vice-p. 2 yrs. Admin. skills required. Electric typewriter. Ask for Clax Jackson.

**HEAR, HEAR!**

Administrative. £3,000. Working for Architects in W.1. Must be experienced. Lovely offices. IBM. Calligraphy. Ask for Mel Devoy.

**WRITE ON!**

Junior Secretarial Assistant. £2,100. Working in super offices. Electric typewriter. Ask for Anne Hill.

**KNIGHTSBRIDGE**

P.A./Secretary with shorthand/typing to set-up new Knightsbridge division of Public Company.

Lots of contact with interesting people. A sense of involvement and attractive personality necessary.

Salary up to £3,500. Age 22-35.

Tel: Mrs Byzantine, 01-222 5091

**NORMA SKEMP**

**PERSONNEL SERVICES**

14 Broadway, S.W.1

**STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND**

**HIGH LEVEL SECRETARIES**

Victoria	£3,750 p.a.	Board level Engineers
London	£3,700 p.a.	Chairman Bankers
Wingsay	£4,000 p.a.	Bankers
City	£3,500 p.a.	

You'd like to bridge the earnings gap meanwhile, come and talk with us.

**STELLA FISHER BUREAU**

110 STRAND, WC2

836 6644

**EXPERIENCED SECRETARY**

required for Chartered Surveyors in W.2 area. Small, friendly news office. 4 weeks' holiday, golf ball typewriter. £3,250 p.a.

Phone 01-333 0538

402 8477

**INITIATIVE PLUS UP TO £3,500**

West End Consultants need bright Secretary/P.A. for their Manager and Executive office. Organised, friendly environment in bright new offices. Aged 20-25.

**SENIOR SECRETARIES**

172 New Bond Street, W.1. 01-499 0062 : 01-493 5907

**A LEGAL APPROACH TO THINGS £3,500**

A firm of lawyers based in the West End needs a really bright, energetic and experienced Secretary for a senior partner. If you are a graduate and have the necessary legal and administrative experience to qualify for this excellent position, then apply now. Tel: 01-580 2905. London Personnel Services, 10 Argyll Street, W.1. Tel: 01-580 2905. Please telephone Miss D. Pike on 242 7118.

**MAYFAIR-P/A SECRETARY**

£3,500, with excellent skills, required by American international firm, ideal, small office, flexible hours. £3,500 p.a.

For further details ring 01-580 2905.

**UNIVERSITY OF LONDON KING'S COLLEGE**

Applications are invited for a SECRETARIAL POST

In the Registrar's office. A variety of responsible work, including liaison with academic staff and administration relating to postgraduate and undergraduate students. £2,25. Secretarial training essential. The post involves responsibility in the educational field, but not necessarily for an individual student with whom good skills to make a positive contribution to the running of the organisation.

Excellent salary and benefits. Vacancy starts 1st March.

For further details ring Roger Bawley.

**INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIES**

491 7108

**TELEVISION CO.**

Unusual opportunity for a career-minded Secretary (not essential) to assist in the News Production Department, providing an up to the minute news service to the 24 hr. News. Vacancy part-time. £1,500. The Cuckoo Waltz. 7.45. The Master Game, chess tournament. 8.15. Bob Hope, World of Comedy. 9.00. Eleanor Marx, social. 9.45. Opportunity Knocks 10.00. The Age of Uncertainty. 10.30. John Calvocoressi on the rise and crisis of industrial society, part 1: The Prophets and Capitalism. 10.30. McMillan and Wife. 12.15. and Second Time. 12.25. Reading. (r) Repeat. Black and white.

11.35-11.40. Hugh Burden reads A Ballad for Katherine of Aragon, by Charles Causley.

**PATHFINDERS**

629 3132

**£3,500 PLUS IF YOU'VE GOT GOOD FRENCH, SPANISH AND GERMAN!**

Director of famous International food company, needs an efficient, multi-lingual Secretary with a sense of humour, and a sense of responsibility. Apply to his W.I. office. Baggins, Miss Oran, 10 Argyll Street, W.1. Tel: 01-580 2905.

25. Please quote ref. T101.

**PRODUCTION SECRETARY**

for

**TELEVISION CO.**

Unusual opportunity for a career-minded Secretary (not essential) to assist in the News Production Department, providing an up to the minute news service to the 24 hr. News. Vacancy part-time. £1,500. The Cuckoo Waltz. 7.45. The Master Game, chess tournament. 8.15. Bob Hope, World of Comedy. 9.00. Eleanor Marx, social. 9.45. Opportunity Knocks 10.00. The Age of Uncertainty. 10.30. John Calvocoressi on the rise and crisis of industrial society, part 1: The Prophets and Capitalism. 10.30. McMillan and Wife. 12.15. and Second Time. 12.25. Reading. (r) Repeat. Black and white.

11.35-11.40. Hugh Burden reads A Ballad for Katherine of Aragon, by Charles Causley.

**Thames**

12.00. And Maisy Too. 12.10. Rainbow. 12.30. Wish You Were Here (r). 1.00. News. 2.00. ATV. 7.05. Songs of Praise. 7.15. Camberwick Green. 7.20. News. Headlines. 7.25. Word Power, part 1: Waves of Saying. 7.45. The Master Game, chess tournament. 8.15. Bob Hope, World of Comedy. 9.00. Eleanor Marx, social. 9.45. Opportunity Knocks 10.00. The Age of Uncertainty. 10.30. John Calvocoressi on the rise and crisis of industrial society, part 1: The Prophets and Capitalism. 10.30. McMillan and Wife. 12.15. and Second Time. 12.25. Reading. (r) Repeat. Black and white.

11.35-11.40. Hugh Burden reads A Ballad for Katherine of Aragon, by Charles Causley.

**Granada**

12.00. Thames. 12.30 pm. ATW. 1.20. Take Kerr. 1.30. Thames. 2.00. Film. Peter Vaughan in Smokescreen. 3.35. The Master Chfs. 3.55. Thames. 5.15. Muppet News. 5.45. News. 6.00. Granada Reports. 6.15. Thames. 10.30. News. 11.00. Reports. Politics. 11.30-12.30 pm. Spyforce.

**ATV**

12.00. And Maisy Too. 12.10. Rainbow. 12.30. Wish You Were Here (r). 1.00. News. 2.00. ATV. 7.05. Songs of Praise. 7.15. Camberwick Green. 7.20. News. Headlines. 7.25. Word Power, part 1: Waves of Saying. 7.45. The Master Game, chess tournament. 8.15. Bob Hope, World of Comedy. 9.00. Eleanor Marx, social. 9.45. Opportunity Knocks 10.00. The Age of Uncertainty. 10.30. John Calvocoressi on the rise and crisis of industrial society, part 1: The Prophets and Capitalism. 10.30. McMillan and Wife. 12.15. and Second Time. 12.25. Reading. (r) Repeat. Black and white.

11.35-11.40. Hugh Burden reads A Ballad for Katherine of Aragon, by Charles Causley.

**ITV**

12.00. Thames. 1.20 pm. West End. 2.00. Film. Peter Vaughan in Smokescreen. 3.35. The Master Chfs. 3.55. Thames. 5.15. Muppet News. 5.45. News. 6.00. Granada Reports. 6.15. Thames. 10.30. News. 11.00. Reports. Politics. 11.30-12.30 pm. Spyforce.

**INTERNATIONAL**

6.00. News. 6.30. Radio 1. 7.00. Terry Wogan. 7.15. Radio 2. 7.30. Radio 3. 8.00. Radio 4. 8.30. Radio 5. 9.00. Radio 6. 9.30. Radio 7. 10.00. Radio 8. 10.30. Radio 9. 11.00. Radio 10. 11.30. Radio 11. 12.00. Radio 12. 12.30. Radio 13. 1.00. Radio 14. 1.30. Radio 15. 2.00. Radio 16. 2.30. Radio 17. 3.00. Radio 18. 3.30. Radio 19. 4.00. Radio 20. 4.30. Radio 21. 5.00. Radio 22. 5.30. Radio 23. 6.00. Radio 24. 6.30. Radio 25. 7.00. Radio 26. 7.30. Radio 27. 8.00. Radio 28. 8.30. Radio 29. 9.00. Radio 30. 9.30. Radio 31. 10.00. Radio 32. 10.30. Radio 33. 11.00. Radio 34. 11.30. Radio 35. 12.00. Radio 36. 12.30. Radio 37. 1.00. Radio 38. 1.30. Radio 39. 2.00. Radio 40. 2.30. Radio 41. 3.00. Radio 42. 3.30. Radio 43. 4.00. Radio 44. 4.30. Radio 45. 5.00. Radio 46. 5.30. Radio 47. 6.00. Radio 48. 6.30. Radio 49. 7.00. Radio 50. 7.30. Radio 51. 8.00. Radio 52. 8.30. Radio 53. 9.00. Radio 54. 9.30. Radio 55. 10.00. Radio 56. 10.30. Radio 57. 11.00. Radio 58. 11.30. Radio 59. 12.00. Radio 60. 12.30. Radio 61. 1.00. Radio 62. 1.30. Radio 63. 2.00. Radio 64. 2.30. Radio 65. 3.00. Radio 66. 3.30. Radio 67. 4.00. Radio 68. 4.30. Radio 69. 5.00. Radio 70. 5.30. Radio 71. 6.00. Radio 72. 6.30. Radio 73. 7.00. Radio 74. 7.30. Radio 75. 8.00. Radio 76. 8.30. Radio 77. 9.00. Radio 78. 9.30. Radio 79. 10.00. Radio 80. 10.30. Radio 81. 11.00. Radio 82. 11.30. Radio 83. 12.00. Radio 84. 12.30. Radio 85. 1.00. Radio 86. 1.30. Radio 87. 2.00. Radio 88. 2.30. Radio 89. 3.00. Radio 90. 3.30. Radio 91. 4.00. Radio 92. 4.30. Radio 93. 5.00. Radio 94. 5.30. Radio 95. 6.00. Radio 96. 6.30. Radio 97. 7.00. Radio 98. 7.30. Radio 99. 8.00. Radio 100. 8.30. Radio 101. 9.00. Radio 102. 9.30. Radio 103. 10.00. Radio 104. 10.30. Radio 105. 11.00. Radio 106. 11.30. Radio 107. 12.00. Radio 108. 12.30. Radio 109. 1.00. Radio 110. 1.30. Radio 111. 2.00. Radio 112. 2.30. Radio 113. 3.00. Radio 114. 3.30. Radio 115. 4.00. Radio 116. 4.30. Radio 117. 5.00. Radio 118. 5.30. Radio 119. 6.00. Radio 120. 6.30. Radio 121. 7.00. Radio 122. 7.30. Radio 123. 8.00. Radio 124. 8.30. Radio 125. 9.00. Radio 126. 9.30. Radio 127. 10.00. Radio 128. 10.30. Radio 129. 11.00. Radio 130. 11.30. Radio 131. 12.00. Radio 132. 12.30. Radio 133. 1.00. Radio 134. 1.30. Radio 135. 2.00. Radio 136. 2.30. Radio 137. 3.00. Radio 138. 3.30. Radio 139. 4.00. Radio 140. 4.30. Radio 141. 5.00. Radio 142. 5.30. Radio 143. 6.00. Radio 144. 6.30. Radio 145. 7.00. Radio 146. 7.30. Radio 147. 8.00. Radio 148. 8.30. Radio 149. 9.00. Radio 150. 9.30. Radio 151. 10.00. Radio 152. 10.30. Radio 153. 11.00. Radio 154. 11.30. Radio 155. 12.00. Radio 156. 12.30. Radio 157. 1.00. Radio 158. 1.30. Radio 159. 2.00. Radio 160. 2.30. Radio 161. 3.00. Radio 162. 3.30. Radio 163. 4.00. Radio 164. 4.30. Radio 165. 5.00. Radio 166. 5.30. Radio 167. 6.00. Radio 168. 6.30. Radio 169. 7.00. Radio 170. 7.30. Radio 171. 8.00. Radio 172. 8.30. Radio 173. 9.00. Radio 174. 9.30. Radio 175. 10.00. Radio 176. 10.30. Radio 177. 11.00. Radio 178. 11.30. Radio 179. 12.00. Radio 180. 12.30. Radio 181. 1.00. Radio 182. 1.30. Radio 183. 2.00. Radio 184. 2.30. Radio 185. 3.00. Radio 186. 3.30. Radio 187. 4.00. Radio 188. 4.30. Radio 189. 5.00. Radio 190. 5.30. Radio 191. 6.00. Radio 192. 6.30. Radio 193. 7.00. Radio 194. 7.30. Radio 195. 8.00. Radio 196. 8.30. Radio 197. 9.00. Radio 198. 9.30. Radio 199. 10.00. Radio 200. 10.30. Radio 201. 11.00. Radio 202. 11.30. Radio 203. 12.00. Radio 204. 12.30. Radio 205. 1.00. Radio 206. 1.30. Radio 207. 2.00. Radio 208. 2.30. Radio 209. 3.00. Radio 210. 3.30. Radio 211. 4.00. Radio 212. 4.30. Radio 213. 5.00. Radio 214. 5.30. Radio 215. 6.00. Radio 216. 6.30. Radio 217. 7.00. Radio 218. 7.30. Radio 219. 8.00. Radio 220. 8.30. Radio 221. 9.00. Radio 222. 9.30. Radio 223. 10.00. Radio 224. 10.30. Radio 225. 11.00. Radio 226. 11.30. Radio 227. 12.00. Radio 228. 12.30. Radio 229. 1.00. Radio 230. 1.30. Radio 231. 2.00. Radio 232. 2.30

